THE

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1778.

TRENTON, *July* 1.

HIS Excellency General Washington, having early intelligence of the intended movement of the enemy from Philadelphia, detached a considerable body of troops under the command of Major-General Lee, in order to support Gen. Maxwell's brigade of Continental troops already in this State, and the militia under Generals Dickinson and Heard. These troops were intended to harrass the enemy on their march through this State to Amboy, and to retard them till General Washington, with the main body, could get up. In the mean time several small skirmishes happened between the enemy and Gen. Maxwell's troops, joined by the militia, but without any considerable execution on either side.

The march of the enemy being by this means impeded, and the main army having crossed the Delaware at Coryell's ferry on the 20th and 21st ult. proceeded by the way of Hopewell, Rocky-Hill, Kingston and Cranberry, and on the 27th overtook the enemy at Monmouth Court-house, whither they retired from Allentown on the approach of our troops, leaving their intended route to Amboy.

It having been previously determined to attack the enemy on their march, a suitable disposition was made the same evening. Gen. Lee, with a detachment of picked men consisting of about 1500, and reinforbed by a strong body of Jersey militia, advanced to English Town (about six miles from Monmouth Court-house) the militia then proceeded to the Meeting-house; the main army under General Washington being about four miles in the rear of English-Town. In this position the whole halted until advice could be received of the enemy's motion.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning their first division, under Gen. Kniphausen, began their march, of which we had intelligence in about two hours, when Gen. Lee received orders to advance and begin the attack, the main army at the same time advancing to support him. About half a mile beyond the Court-house Gen. Lee began his attack, and drove the enemy for some time; when they being reinforced, he was obliged to retreat in turn, till met by Gen. Washington with the main army, which formed on the first advantageous ground. In the mean time two field pieces, covered by two regiments of the detachment and commanded by Cols. Livingston and Stewart, were advanced to check the enemy's approach, which they performed with great spirit and with considerable loss on both sides. This service being performed, they retired with the pieces to the front line, then compleatly formed, when the severest cannonade began that it is thought ever happened in America. In the mean time strong detachments marched and attacked the enemy with small arms, with various success.—The enemy were finally obliged to give way, and we took possession of the field, covered with dead and wounded. The intense heat of the weather, and the preceding fatigue of the troops, made it necessary to halt them to rest for some time. The enemy in the mean time presenting a front about one mile advanced beyond the seat of action.—As soon as the troops had recovered breath, Gen. Washington ordered two brigades to advance upon each of their flanks, intending to move on in front at a proper time to support them, but before they could reach their destination night came on, and made any farther movements impracticable.

They left on the field the honorable Col. Monckton, with several other officers and a great number of privates, which cannot yet be ascertained with precision.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night they moved off with great precipitation towards Middletown, leaving at the Court-house five wounded officers and above forty privates.—They began the attack with their veteran grenadiers and light infantry, which renders their loss still more important.—On our side Lieut. Col. Bonner of Pennsylvania, and Major Dickinson of Virginia are slain—Col. Barber of this State, is wounded by a musket ball, which passed through the right of his body, but it is hoped will not prove mortal. Our troops behaved with the greatest bravery, and opposed the flower of the British army—Our artillery was well served, and did amazing execution. Before, during, and after the action, deserters came over in great numbers, and still continue so to do. Of the enemy's dead many have been found without any wound, but being heavily cloathed, they sunk under the heat and fatigue. We are well assured that the Hessians absolutely refused to engage, declaring it was too hot. Their line of march from the Court-house was strew'd with dead, with arms, knapsacks and accoutrements, which they dropt on their retreat.—They had the day before taken about fifteen prisoners, whom in their haste they left behind. Had we been possessed of a powerful body of cavalry on the field, there is no doubt the success would have been much more compleat, but they had been so much employed in harrassing the enemy during the march, and were so detached, as to give the enemy a great superiority in number, much to their advantage. Our success, under Heaven, is to be wholly ascribed to the good disposition made by his Excellency, supported by the firmness and bravery of both officers and men, who were emulous to distinguish themselves on this occasion. The great advance of the enemy on their way, their possession of the strong grounds at Middletown, added to the exhausted state of our troops, made an immediate pursuit ineligible; and our army now remains about one mile advanced from the field of battle, having been since employed in collecting the dead and wounded, and burying the former.

Thus (says a correspondent) the enemy have had two campaigns to march from New-York to Philadelphia, and back again, with the diminution of at least half their army. How much cheaper might his Britannic Majesty buy sheep and oxen in England, in the usual manner, than he now gets them, by employing an army to steal them in America!

The enemy, on their way through Burlington county, wantonly destroyed a very valuable merchant mill, near Bordentown, the iron-works at Mountholly, and the dwelling houses, out houses, &c. of Peter Tallman, Esq; and Col. Shreve.

We hear that several British transports hrve been lately taken on their passage from Philadelphia to New-York, one of which had five refugee families, with their furniture, &c. on board.

BOSTON, June 22.

On Wednesday last was shot by a centinel of the guards at Prospect Hill, Lieutenant Brown, of the 21st regiment, British. He was riding in a chaise between two women of (easy) *virtue*, belonging to this town, and it being contrary to general orders that women should pass the lines, it was therefore the centry's duty to stop him. The unfortunate officer treated the centry with contempt, insisted on passing without giving any reasons for so doing; upon which the centry, after repeated orders to the officer to stop, shot him through the head.

"Fools die for want of wisdom."

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

ON Thursday the 18th ult. the British army, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, compleated their evacuation of this city, after having possession of it about nine months. The indiscriminate destruction of whig and tory property to be seen in the neighbourhood of the city strongly mark the character of those British savages. They have increased the resentment of their old enemies and turned the hearts of their friends: Many who welcomed them into the city and who were deceived and seduced by their specious proclamations, followed them with the bittereft execrations. A few citizens, whose conduct and crimes gave them no reason to hope for mercy from their injured countrymen, went off with the British army.

On Thursday last the honorable the Congress of the United States met at the state house in this city.

We are assured, from good authority, that the value of the estates forfeited by disaffected persons in the State of Georgia, which the enemy have visited only occasionally, have amounted to at least *half a million sterling*.

We are informed by several persons who were present at the late action in Jersey, that the loss of the enemy in killed is about 500, and that near the same number were taken prisoners and and deserted during the battle. The loss on the side of the American army is less than 100 killed. Among our slain are the gallant Lieut. Col. Bonner, of this State, and Major Dickinson, of Virginia. Lieut. Col. Barber, of New-Jersey, is wounded through the body, but there are hopes of his recovery.

The number of deserters, chiefly Hessians, who have left the British army since they left this city, amounts to upwards of 1500.

We hear that the British troops now in New-York, are preparing to evacuate that city, and that the whole of the troops now on the Continent, will soon be drawn off to Britain or the West-Indies.

When Sir William Howe, General Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton embarked for America in the year 1775, the following lines appeared in a London Paper:

"Behold! the Cerberus the Atlantic plough,
"Her precious cargo---CLINTON---BURGOYNE---HOWE.
"Bow---Bow---Bow!"

We leave it to our readers to determine, whether those military "dogs of war" have done any thing but *bark* ever since they came to America.

§‡§ A CITY COURT will be held at the court-house on Tuesday the 21st instant, when all Constables are to make their returns for new Constables, also Overseers of the Poor; and all persons desirous of keeping public houses are to petition the Court for recommendations to have licences.

NOTICE is given to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that the Honorable the Congress does not expect they will illuminate their houses to-morrow evening.

LEWIS. NICOLA, T. M.

Friday 3d July, 1778.

§‡§ THE excessive heat of the weather, the present scarcity of candles, and other considerations, induce the Council to recommend to the inhabitants to forbear illuminating the city on Saturday evening next.

By order,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

July 1, 1778.

His Excellency General Washington's letter to the President of Congress, giving a particular account of the late action in New-Jersey, with the returns of the killed, wounded and missing, will be published to morrow afternoon in an extraordinary paper.

In CONGRESS, June 11, 1778.

A LETTER of the 9th from General Washington, inclosing a letter of the 9th to him from General Sir Henry Clinton, informing that the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden and Governor Johnstone, three of the Commissioners for restoring peace between Great-Britain and America, are arrived in Philadelphia, and requesting a passport for Doctor Ferguson, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congress, and a copy of General Washington's answer, declining to grant a passport till the pleasure of Congress is known, was read.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a Committee of three.

June 12.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and, after debate,

Resolved, That the farther consideration thereof be postponed.

Saturday, June 13.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers enclosed.

During the debate an express arrived with a letter of the 11th from General Washington, which was read, and a packet, in which was enclosed, together with other papers, a letter signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," dated "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778," and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other the Members of Congress." Which letter was read to the words "insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers," inclusive; whereupon the reading was interrupted, and a motion was made not to proceed farther, because of the offensive language against his Most Christian Majesty.

Debates, arising thereon,

Ordered, That the consideration of the motion be postponed. And Congress adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

June 15, P. M.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain: After debate, adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow.

June 16.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain, which being postponed,

A motion was made, "That the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain lie on the table." Passed in the negative.

On motion, Resolved, That the letter, and the papers accompanying it, be read. Whereupon the letter of the 9th, and one dated June 1778, both signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," and a paper endorsed "Copy of the commission for restoring peace, &c. To the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, or, in his absence, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden and George Johnstone," were read, and also three acts of the British Parliament, one entituled "An act for repealing an act passed in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, entituled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England." The other two the same as the bills already published.—The letters are as follow:

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other the Members of Congress.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH an earnest desire to stop the further effusion of blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the least possible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the commission with which His Majesty is pleased to honour us, as also the acts of Parliament on which it is founded. And, at the same time that we assure you of our most earnest desire to re-establish, on the basis of equal freedom and mutual safety, the tranquility of this once happy empire, you will observe that we are vested with powers equal to the purpose, and such as are even unprecedented in the annals of our history.

"In the present state of our affairs, though fraught with subjects of mutual regret, all parties may draw some degree of consolation, and even auspicious hope, from the recollection that cordial reconciliation and affection have, in our own and others empires, succeeded to contentions and temporary divisions not less violent than those we now experience.

"We wish not to recal subjects which are now no longer in controversy, and will reserve to a proper time of discussion, both the hopes of mutual benefit, and the consideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine your resolutions, as well as our own, on this important occasion.

"The acts of Parliament which we transmit to you having passed with singular unanimity, will sufficiently evince the disposition of Great-Britain, and shew that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majesty and with Parliament are such as come up to every wish that North-America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation or of the utmost apprehension of danger to liberty, has expressed.

"More effectually to demonstrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our first communication, that we are disposed to concur in every satisfactory and just arrangement towards the following among other purposes.

"To consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land.

"To restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization, through the several parts of this empire.

"To extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require.

"To agree that no military forces shall be kept up in the different States of North-America, without the consent of the general Congress or particular Assemblies.

"To concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and to raise the credit and value of the paper circulation.

"To perpetuate our union by a reciprocal deputation of an Agent or Agents from the different States, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the Parliament of Great-Britain; or, if sent from Britain, in that case to have a seat and voice in the Assemblies of the different States to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend to the several interests of those by whom they are deputed.

"In short, to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular State, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exercise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, so that the British States throughout North-America, acting with us in peace and war under one common sovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, that is short of a total separation of interests, or consistent with that union of force, on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends.

"In our anxiety for preserving those sacred and essential interests, we cannot help taking notice of the insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war.

"But we trust that the inhabitants of North-America, connected with us by the nearest ties of consanguinity, speaking the same language, interested in the preservation of similar institutions, remembering the former happy intercourse of good offices, and forgetting recent animosities, will shrink from the thought of becoming an accession of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free and perpetual coalition with the parent state, to an insincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

"This dispatch will be delivered to you by Doctor Ferguson, the Secretary to his Majesty's Commission. And for further explanation and discussion of every subject of difference, we desire to meet with you, either collectively or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York-Town, or such other place as you may propose. We think it right, however, to apprize you, that his Majesty's instructions, as well as our own desire to remove from the immediate seat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us speedily to remove to New-York: But the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, who is joined with us in this commission, will, if it should become eligible, either concur with us in a suspension of hostilities, or will furnish all necessary passports and safe conduct to facilitate our meeting, and we shall of course expect the same of you.

"If, after the time that may be necessary to consider this communication and transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of war should continue, we call God and the world to witness, that the evils which must follow are not to be imputed to Great-Britain: And we cannot, without the most real sorrow, anticipate the prospect of calamities, which we feel the most ardent desire to prevent. We are, with perfect respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

CARLISLE,
WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE."

Philadelphia, 9th June, 1778.

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, *the President, and other the Members of Congress.*

Gentlemen,

THE dispatch inclosed with this was carried this morning to the nearest post of General Washington's army by Doctor Ferguson, Secretary to his Majesty's Commission for restoring peace, &c. but he, not finding a passport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unnecessary delay, we now again send it by the ordinary conveyance of your military posts. As soon as the passport arrives, Doctor Ferguson shall wait upon you according to our first arrangement. We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

CARLISLE,
WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE."

Philad. June 1778.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counseller Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle; our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Howe, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General of our forces, General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia on the North to West Florida on the South, both inclusive; William Eden, Esq; one of our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and George Johnstone, Esq; Captain in our royal navy, GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by our commission and letters patent under our great seal of Great Britain, bearing date on or about the 6th day of May, in the 16th year of our reign, we did, out of our earnest desire to deliver all our subjects and every part of the dominions belonging to our crown from the calamities of war, and to restore them to our protection and peace, nominate and appoint our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland, and our trusty and well beloved William Howe, Esq; now Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Major General of our forces, and General of our forces in North America only, and each of them, jointly and severally, to be our Commissioner and Commissioners in that behalf, to so perform and execute all the powers and authorities in and by the said commission and letters patent entrusted and committed to them, and each of them, according to the tenor of such letters patent, and of such further instructions as they should from time to time receive under our signet or sign manual, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the said office and place, offices and places, of our Commissioner and Commissioners, as therein mentioned, with all rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with all and singular the powers and authorities thereby granted unto them, the said Lord Viscount Howe and General William Howe, and each of them, for and during our will and pleasure, and no longer, in such manner and form, as in and by our said recited commission and letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may, among divers other things therein contained, more fully and at large appear. And whereas, for the quieting and extinguishing of divers jealousies and apprehensions of danger to their liberties and rights, which have alarmed many of our subjects in the colonies, provinces and plantations of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, with the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for a fuller manifestation of our just and gracious purposes and those of our Parliament, to maintain and secure all our subjects in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties and rights, it is, in and by a certain act made and passed in this present session of Parliament, intituled, "An act to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America," among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, by letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to authorise and empower five able and sufficient persons, or any three of them, to do and perform such acts and things, and to use and execute such authorities and powers as in the said act are for that purpose mentioned, provided and created. And whereas we are earnestly desirous to carry into full and perfect execution the several just and gracious purposes above-mentioned; Now know ye, That we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine our said recited commission and letters patent, and all and every power, authority, clause, article and thing therein contained. And further know ye, That we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection in the management of the affairs to be hereby committed to your charge, have nominated and appointed, constituted and assigned, and by these presents we do nominate, appoint, constitute and assign you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, to be our Commissioners in that behalf, to use and exercise all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and to so perform and execute all other matters and things hereby enjoined and committed to your care, during our will and pleasure and no longer, according to the tenor of these our letters patent, and of such further instructions as you shall from time to time receive under our signet or sign manual. And it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby authorise, empower and require you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, to treat, consult and agree with such body or bodies politic and corporate, or with such assembly or assemblies of men, or with such person or persons as you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, shall think meet and sufficient for that purpose, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, existing, or supposed to exist, in the government of any of the colonies, provinces or plantations above mentioned respectively, or in the laws and statutes of this realm, respecting them or any of them, or of and concerning any aids or contributions to be furnished by any of the said colonies, provinces or plantations respectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning any other regulations, provisions, matters and things, necessary or convenient for the honour of us and our parliament, and for the common good of all our subjects. And it is our further will and pleasure, That every regulation, provision, matter or thing, which shall have been agreed upon between you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and such persons or bodies politic as aforesaid, whom you or any three of you shall have judged meet and sufficient to enter into

such agreement, shall be fully and distinctly set forth in writing, and authenticated by the hands and seals of you or any three of you on one side, and by such seals and other signature on the other as the occasion may require, and as may be suitable to the character and authority of the body politic or other person so agreeing; and such instruments so authenticated shall be by you or any three of you transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State, in order to be laid before our Parliament, for the further and more perfect ratification thereof; and until such ratification, no such regulation, provision, matter or thing, shall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution than is hereafter mentioned. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you or any three of you shall judge convenient, to order and proclaim a cessation of hostilities, on the part of our forces by sea or land, for such time and under such conditions, restrictions and other qualifications, as in your discretions shall be thought requisite, and such order and proclamation to revoke and annul in the same manner and form. And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to observe and obey all such proclamations respectively. And we do hereby, in further pursuance of the said act of Parlament, and of the provisions therein contained, authorise and impower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir W. Howe, W. Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, by proclamation under you rrespective hands and seals, from time to time, as you shall see convenient, to suspend the operation and effect of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the 16th year of our reign, for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purposes therein also mentioned, or any of the provisions or restrictions therein contained, and therein to specify at what time and places respectively, and with what exceptions and restrictions, and under what passes and clearances, in lieu of those heretofore directed by any act or acts of Parliament for regulating the trade of the colonies and plantations, the said suspension shall take effect, and the said suspension and proclamation in the same manner and form to annul and revoke. And we do hereby further authorise and impower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you shall judge convenient, to suspend in any places, and for any time during the continuance of the said first recited act, the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which have passed since the 10th day of February, 1763, and which relate to any of our colonies, provinces or plantations above-mentioned in North America, so far as the same relate to them, or any of them, or the operation and effect of any clause, or any provision or other matter in such act contained, so far as such clauses, provisions or matters relate to any of the said colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons within the said colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, in any of our colonies, provinces or plantations aforesaid respectively, wherein we have usually heretofore nominated and appointed a Governor, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, by any instrument under your hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any three of you, a proper person, to be the Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province or plantation respectively, to have, hold and exercise the said office of Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province or plantation respectively, with all such powers and authorities as any Governor of such province, heretofore appointed by us, might or could have exercised, in as full and ample manner and form as if such Governor and Commander in Chief had been nominated and appointed by our letters patent or commission; and for that purpose, if need be, to revoke, annul and make void any commission or letters patent heretofore granted, for appointing any such Governor or Commander in Chief. Whereas, by certain letters patent under our great seal, bearing date on the 29th day of April, in the 16th year of our reign, we have constituted and appointed you, the said Sir William Howe, to be General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the north to West-Florida on the south, both inclusive, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office during our will and pleasure; and in case you, the said Sir William Howe, should, by death or any other manner, be disabled from exercising the said command, it was our will and pleasure, therein expressed, that the same, with all authorities, rights and privileges, contained in that our said commission, should devolve on such officer, bearing our commission, as should be next in rank to you, the said Sir William Howe. And whereas our trusty and well beloved Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieut. General of our forces, and General of our forces in our army in America only, now actually bears our commission, and is next in rank to you, the said Sir William Howe: Know it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby ordain and appoint, that whenever the said command in the said letters patent mentioned shall, in pursuance thereof, devolve upon the said Sir Henry Clinton, all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you, the said Sir William Howe, shall forthwith cease and determine, and the said powers and authorities, and every of them, shall from thenceforth be entrusted and committed, and are hereby entrusted and committed to the said Sir Henry Clinton, to use and exercise the same powers and authorities, and to perform and execute all other the matters and things as aforesaid, in as full and ample extent and form, and no other, as you, the said Sir William Howe, are hereby authorised to use and exercise, do, perform and execute the same. And we do hereby require and command all the officers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, in the execution of this our commission, and if the powers and authorities herein contained. Provided always, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that the several offices, powers and authorities hereby granted shall cease, determine and become utterly null and void on the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1779, although we shall not otherwise in the mean time have revoked and determined the same. In Witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 13th day of April, in the 18th year of our reign. *By the KING himself.*

A true copy, YORKE.

ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary.

Ordered, That they be referred to a Committee of five.

Eodem die, P. M.

The Committee to whom were referred the letters and papers from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great-Britain, reported the draught of a letter, which was read.

Resolved, That the consideration thereof be postponed till to morrow.

June 17, 1778.

Congress resumed the consideration of the draught of the letter, in answer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great Britain, which was unanimously agreed to, and is as follows:

To their Excellencies the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, Esq; GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq; Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, Philadelphia.

I HAVE received the letter from your Excellencies of the 9th instant, with the enclosures, and laid them before Congress. Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the farther effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper, containing expressions so disrespectful to his most Christian Majesty, the good and great ally of these States; or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honour of an Independent Nation.

"The acts of the British Parliament, the commission from your Sovereign, and your letter, suppose the people of these States to be subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.

"I am further directed to inform your Excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will therefore be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great-Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of these States, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellencies most obedient and humble servant.

Signed, by order of the unanimous voice of Congress,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

Resolved unanimously, That Congress approve the conduct of General Washington in refusing a passport to Doctor Ferguson.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, *Lord Viscount* HOWE, *Sir* WILLIAM HOWE *(or in his absence Sir* HENRY CLINTON) WILLIAM EDEN *and* GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Trusty and well beloved servants of your sacred Master, in whom he is well pleased.

AS you are sent to America for the express purpose of treating with any body and any thing, you will pardon an address from one, who disdains to flatter those whom he loves. Should you therefore deign to read this address, your chaste ears will not be offended with the language of adulation, a language you despise.

I have seen your most elegant and most excellent letter "to his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and "other the Members of Congress." As that Body hath thought your propositions unworthy their particular regard, it may be some satisfaction to your curiosity, and tend to appease the offended spirit of negociation, if one out of the many individuals on this great Continent should speak to you the sentiments of America. Sentiments which your own good sense hath doubtless suggested, and which are repeated only to convince you that, notwithstanding the narrow ground of private information on which we stand in this distant region, still a knowledge of our own rigths, an attention to our own interests, and a sacred respect for the dignity of human nature, have given us to understand the true principles which ought, and which therefore shall, sway our conduct.

You begin with the amiable expressions of humanity, the earnest desire of tranquility and peace. A better introduction to Americans could not be devised. For the sake of the latter, we once laid our liberties at the feet of your Prince, and even your armies have not eradicated the former from our bosoms.

You tell us you have powers unprecedented in the annals of your history. And England, unhappy England, will remember with deep contrition, that these powers have been rendered of no avail by a conduct unprecedented in the annals of mankind. Had your royal master condescended to listen to the prayer of millions, he had not thus have sent you. Had moderation swayed what we were proud to call our *mother country*, "her full blown *dignity* would not have broken under her."

You tell us that "all parties may draw some degree of consolation, and even auspicious hope, from recollection." We wish this most sincerely for the sake of *all parties*. America, even in the moment of subjugation, would have been consoled by conscious virtue, and her hope was and is in the justice of her cause, and the justice of the Almighty. These are sources of hope and of consolation, which neither time nor chance can alter or take away.

You mention "the mutual benefits and consideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine our resolutions." As to the former, you know too well that we could derive no benefit from an union with you, nor will I, by deducing the reasons to evince this, cast an insult upon your understandings. As to the latter, it were to be wished you had preserved a line of conduct equal to the delicacy of your feelings. You could not but know that men, who sincerely love freedom, disdain the consideration of all evils necessary to attain it. Had not your own hearts borne testimony to this truth, you might have learnt it from the *annals of your history*. For in those annals instances of this kind at least are not *unprecedented*. But should those instances be insufficient, we pray you to read the unconquered mind of America.

That the acts of Parliament you transmitted were passed *with singular unanimity*, we pretend not to a doubt. You will pardon me, Gentlemen, for observing, that the reasons of that unanimity are strongly marked in the report of a Committee of Congress, agreed to on the 22d of April last, and referred to in a late letter from Congress to Lord Viscount Howe and Sir Henry Clinton.

You tell us you are willing "to consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land." It is difficult for rude Americans to determine whether you are serious in this proposition, or whether you mean to jest with their simplicity. Upon a supposition, however, that you have too much magnanimity to divert yourselves on an occasion of such importance to America, and perhaps not very trivial in the eyes of those who sent you, permit me to assure you, on the sacred word of a gentleman, that if you shall transport your troops to England, where before long your Prince will certainly want their assistance, we never shall follow them thither. We are not so romantically fond of fighting, neither have we such regard for the city of London, as to commence a crusade for the possession of that holy land. This you may be certain that hostilities will cease by land. It would be doing singular injustice to your national character, to suppose you are desirous of a like cessation by sea. The course of the war, and the very flourishing state of your commerce, notwithstanding our weak effort to interrupt it, clearly shew that you can exclude us from the sea. *The sea your kingdom.*

You offer "to restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization." Whenever your countrymen shall be taught wisdom by experience, and learn from past misfortunes to pursue their true interests in future, we shall readily admit every intercourse which is necessary for the purposes of commerce, and usual between different nations. To revive *mutual* affection is utterly impossible. We freely forgive you, but it is not in nature that you should forgive us. You have injured us too much. We might, on this occasion, give you some late instances of singular barbarity, committed as well by the forces of his Britannic Majesty, as by those of his generous and faithful allies, the Senecas, Onandagas and Tuscaroras. But we will not offend a courtly ear by the recital of those disgusting scenes. Besides this, it might give pain to that humanity which hath, as you observe, prompted your overtures to dwell upon the splendid victories obtained by a licentious soldiery over unarmed men in defenceless villages, their wanton devastations, their deliberate murders, or to inspect those scenes of carnage, painted by the wild excesses of savage rage. These amiable traits of national conduct cannot but revive in our bosoms that partial affection we once felt for every thing which bore the name of Englishman. As to the common benefits of naturalization, it is a matter we conceive to be of the most sovereign indifference. A few of our wealthy citizens may hereafter visit England and Rome, to see the ruins of those august temples, in which the Goddess of Liberty was once adored. These will hardly claim naturalization in either of these places as a *benefit*. On the other hand, such of your subjects as shall be driven by the iron hand of oppression to seek for refuge among those whom they now persecute, will certainly be admitted to *the benefits of naturalization*. We labour to rear an asylum for mankind, and regret that circumstances will not permit you, Gentlemen, to contribute to a design so very agreeable to your several tempers and dispositions.

But further, your Excellencies say, "we will concur "to extend every freedom to trade that our respective "interests can require." Unfortunately there is a little difference in these interests, which you might not have found it very easy to reconcile, had the Congress been disposed to risque their heads by listening to terms, which I have the honour to assure you are treated with ineffable contempt by every honest whig in America. The difference I allude to is, that it is your interest to monopolize our commerce, and it is our interest to trade with all the word, There is indeed a method of cutting this gordian knot, which perhaps no statesman is accute enough to untie. By reserving to the Parliament of Great-Britain the right of determining what our respective interests require, they might extend the freedom of trade, or circumscribe it, at their pleasure, for what they might call our *respective interests*. But I trust it would not be to our *mutual satisfaction*. Your "earnest desire "to stop the farther effusion of blood, and the calami- "ties of war," will therefore lead you, on maturer reflection, to reprobate a plan teeming with discord, and which, in the space of twenty years, would produce another wild expedition across the Atlantic, and in a few years more some such commission as that "with which "his Majesty hath been pleased to honour you."

We cannot but admire the generosity of soul, which prompts you "to agree that no military force shall be "kept up in the different States of North-America, with- "out the consent of the general Congress or particular "Assemblies." The only grateful return we can make for this exemplary condescension is to assure your Excellencies, and, on behalf of my countrymen, I do most solemnly promise and assure you, that no military force shall be kept up in the different States of North-America, without the consent of the general Congress, and that of the legislatures of those States. You will therefore cause the forces of your royal master to be removed, for I can venture to assure you that the Congress have not consented, and probably will not consent, that they be kept up.

You have also made the unsolicited offer of concurring "in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and to raise the credit and value of the paper circulation." If your Excellencies mean by this to apply for offices in the department of our finance, I am to assure you (which I do with "perfect respect") that it will be necessary to procure very ample recommendations. For as the English have not yet pursued measures to discharge their own debts, and raise the credit and value of their own paper circulation, but, on the contrary, are in a fair way to encrease the one and absolutely destroy

the other, you will instantly perceive that financiers from that nation would present themselves with the most awkward grace imaginable.

You propose to us a device "to perpetuate our union." It might not be amiss previously to establish this union, which may be done by your acceptance of the treaty of peace and commerce tendered to you by Congress. And such treaty, I can venture to say, would continue as long as your ministers could prevail upon themselves not to violate the faith of nations.

You offer, to use your own language, the inaccuracy of which, considering the importance of the subject, is not to be wondered at, or at least may be excused, "in "short to establish the power of the respective legisla-"tures in each paiticular State, to settle its revenue, its "civil and military establishment, and to exercise a per-"fect freedom of legislation and internal government, "so that the British States throughout North-America "acting with us, in peace and war, under one common "sovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of "every privilege that is short of a total separation of in-"terests, or consistent of that union of force on which "the safety of our common religion and liberty de-"pends." Let me assure you, Gentlemen, that the power of the respective legislatures in each particular State is already most fully established, and on the most solid foundations. It is established on the perfect freedom of legislation, and a vigorous administration of internal government. As to the settlement of the revenue, and the civil and military establishment, these are the work of the day, for which the several legislatures are fully competent. I have also the pleasure of congratulating your Excellencies, that the country, for the settlement of whose government, revenue, administration, and the like, you have exposed yourselves to the fatigues and hazards of a disagreeable voyage, and more disagreeable negociation, hath abundant resources wherewith to defend her liberties now, and pour forth the rich stream of revenue hereafter. As the States of North-America mean to possess the irrevokable enjoyment of their privileges, it is absolutely necessary for them to decline all connection with a Parliament, who, even in the laws under which you act, reserve in express terms the power of revoking every proposition which you may agree to. We have a due sense of the kind offer you make, to grant us a share in your Sovereign, but really, Gentlemen, we have not the least inclination to accept of it. He may suit you extremely well, but he is not to our taste. You are solicitous to prevent a total separation of interests, and this, after all, seems to be the gist of the business: To make you as easy as possible on this subject, I have to observe, that it may, and probably will, in some instances, be our interest to assist you, and then we certainly shall. Where this is not the case, your Excellencies have doubtless too much good sense as well as good nature to require it. We cannot perceive that our liberty does in the least depend upon any union of force with you; for we find that, after you have exerted your force against us for upwards of three years, we are now upon the point of establishing our liberties in direct opposition to it. Neither can we conceive that, after the experiment you have made, any nation in Europe will embark in so unpromising a scheme as the subjugation of America, It is not necessary that every body should play the Quixotte. One is enough to entertain a generation at least. Your Excellencies will, I hope, excuse me when I differ from you, as to our having a religion in common with you: The religion of America is the religion of all mankind. Any person may worship in the manner he thinks most agreeable to the Diety; and if he behave as a good citizen, no one concerns himself as to his faith or adorations, neither have we the least solicitude to exalt any one sect or profession above another.

I am extremely sorry to find in your letter some sentences, which reflect upon the character of his Most Christian Majesty. It certainly is not kind, or consistent with the principles of philanthropy you profess, to traduce a gentleman's character without affording him an opportunity of defending himself; and that too a near neighbour, and not long since an intimate brother, who besides hath lately given you the most solid additional proofs of his pacific disposition; and with an unparalleled sincerity, which would do honour to other Princes, declared to your court, unasked, the nature and effect of a treaty he had just entered into with these States. Neither is it quite according to the rules of politeness to use such terms in addressing yourselves to Congress, when you well knew that he was their good and faithful ally. It is indeed true, as you justly observe, that he hath at times been at enmity with his Britannic Majesty, by which we suffered some inconveniences: But these flowed rather from our connection with you than any ill-will towards us: At the same time it is a solemn truth, worthy of your serious attention, that you did not commence the present war, a war in which we have suffered infinitely more than by any former contest, a fierce, a bloody, I am sorry to add, an unprovoked and cruel war. That you did not commence this, I say, because of any connection between us and our present ally; but, on the contrary, as soon as you perceived that the treaty was in agitation, proposed terms of peace to us in consequence of what you have been pleased to denominate an infidious interposition. How then does the account stand between us. America, being at peace with all the world, was formerly drawn into a war with France, in consequence of her union with Great-Britain. At present America, being engaged in a war with Great-Britain, will probably obtain the most honourable terms of peace, in consequence of her friendly connection with France. For the truth of these positions I appeal, Gentlemen, to your own knowledge. I know it is very hard for you to part with what you have accustomed yourselves, from your earliest infancy, to call your colonies. I pity your situation, and therefore I excuse the little abberations from truth which your letter contains. At the same time it is possible that you may have been misinformed. For I will not suppose that your letter was intended to delude the people of these States. Such unmanly disingenuous artifices have of late been exerted with so little effect, that prudence, if not probity, would prevent a repetition. To undeceive you, therefore, I take the liberty of assuring your Excellencies, from the very best intelligence, that what you call "the present "form of the French offers to North-America," in other words the treaties of alliance and commerce between his Most Christian Majesty and these States, were not made in consequence of any plans of accommodation concerted in Great-Britain, nor with a view to prolong this destructive war. If you consider that these treaties were actually concluded before the draught of the bills under which you act was sent for America, and that much time must necessarily have been consumed in adjusting compacts of such intricacy and importance; and further, if you consider the early notification of this treaty by the court of France, and the assurance given that America had reserved a right of admitting even you to a similar treaty, you must be convinced of the truth of my assertions. The fact is, that when the British Minister perceived that we were in treaty with the greatest Prince in Europe, he applied himself immediately to counteract the effect of the negociations. And this leads me with infinite regret to make some observations, which may possibly be by you considered in an offensive point of view.

It seems to me, Gentlemen, there is something (excuse the words) disingenuous in your procedure. I put the supposition that Congress had acceded to your propositions, and then I ask two questions. Had you full power from your commission to make these propositions? Possibly you did not think it worth while to consider your commission, but we Americans are apt to compare things together, and to reason. The second question I ask is, What security could you give that the British Parliament would ratify your compacts? You can give no such security, and therefore we should, after forfeiting our reputation as a people, after you had filched from us our good name, and persuaded us to give to the common enemy of man the precious jewel of our liberties; after all this, I say, we should have been at the mercy of a Parliament, which, to say no more of it, has not treated us with too great tenderness. It is quite needless to add, that even if that Parliament had ratified the conditions you proposed, still poor America was to lie at the mercy of any future Parliament, or appeal to the sword, which certainly is not the most pleasant business men can be engaged in.

For your use I subjoin the following creed of every good American. I believe that in every kingdom, state or empire, there must be, from the necessity of the thing, one supreme legislative power, with authority to bind every part in all cases, the proper objects of human laws. I believe that to be bound by laws, to which he does not consent by himself, or his representative, is the direct definition of a slave. I do therefore believe, that a dependence on Great-Britain, howsoever the same may be limited or qualified, is utterly inconsistent with every idea of liberty, for the defence of which I have solemnly pledged my life and fortune to my countrymen; and this engagement I will sacredly adhere to so long as I shall live. Amen.

Now if you will take the poor advice of one, who is really a friend to England and Englishmen, and who hath even some Scotch blood in his veins, away with your fleets and your armies, acknowledge the independence of America, and as Ambassadors, and not Commissioners, solicit a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and alliance with the rising Stars of this western world. Your nation totters on the brink of stupendous precipice, and even delay will ruin her.

You have told the Congress, "If, after the time that "may be necessary to consider this communication, and "transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of "war should continue, we call God and the world to "witness, that the evils, which must follow, are not to "be imputed to Great-Britain." I wish you had spared your protestation. Matters of this kind may appear to you in a trivial light, as meer ornamental flowers of rhetoric, but they are serious things registered in the high chancery of Heaven. Remember the awful abuse of words like these of General Burgoyne, and remember his fate. There is one above us who will take examplary vengeance for every insult upon his Majesty. You know that the cause of America is just. You know that she contends for that freedom, to which all men are entitled. That she contends against oppression, rapine, and more than savage barbarity. The blood of the innocent is upon your hands, and all the waters of the ocean will not wash it away. We again make our solemn appeal to the God of Heaven to decide between you and us. And we pray that in the doubtful scale of battle we may be successful, as we have justice on our side, and that the merciful Saviour of the world may forgive our oppressors.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
The friend of human nature,
And one who glories in the title of
AN AMERICAN.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLNANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I regret that Governor Johnstone has thought it proper to write private letters into these States, upon the subject of his public commission, and highly respect the determination of Congress to prevent a private correspondence with the enemy, I think I render a satisfactory service to the public in laying the following letters before them. The answer was written immediately after the receipt of Governor Johnstone's letter, but was not send as was intended. However, thinking it too valuable to be lost, I prevailed upon my friend the President to allow it to be published, with the letter which gave occasion to it. I now send them for publication, and am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,
W. H. DRAYTON.

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

[Private.]

Dear Sir, Philadelphia, June 10, 1778.

I BEG to transfer to my friend Dr. Ferguson, the private civilities which my friends Mr. Manning and Mr. Oswald request in my behalf. He is a man of the utmost probity, and of the highest esteem in the Republic of Letters.

"If you should follow the example of Britain in the hour of her insolence, and send us back without a hearing, I shall hope, from private friendship, that I may be permitted to see the country, and the worthy characters she has exhibited to the world, upon making the request in any way you may point out. I am, with great regard,

Dear Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
His Excel. Henry Laurens, GEO. JOHNSTONE."
Congress.

Dear Sir, York-Town, June 14, 1778.

YESTERDAY I was honoured with your favour of the 10th, and thank you for the transmission of those from my dear and worthy friends Mr. Oswald and Mr. Manning.—Had Doctor Ferguson been the bearer of these papers, I should have shewn that gentleman every degree of respect and attention, that times and circumstances admit of.

"It is, Sir, for Great-Britain to determine whether her Commissioners shall return unheard by the Representatives of these United States, or revive a friendship with the Citizens at large, and remain among us as long as they please.

"You are undoubtedly acquainted with the only terms upon which Congress can treat for accomplishing this good end; terms from which, although writing in a private character, I may venture to assert, with great assurance, they never will recede, even admitting the continuance of hostile attempts, and that, from the rage of war, the good people of these States shall be driven to commence a treaty westward of yonder mountains. And permit me to add, Sir, as my humble opinion, the true interest of Great-Britain, in the present advance of our contest, will be found in confirming our Independence.

"Congress in no hour have been naughty, but to suppose that their minds are less firm in the present, than they were, when, destitute of all foreign aid, even without expectation of an alliance—when, upon a day of general public fasting and humiliation, in their House of Worship and in the presence of God, they Resolved, "to hold no conference or treaty with any Commissioners on the part of Graat-Britain, unless they shall, "as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets "and armies; or, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the Independence of these States," would be irrational.

"At a proper time, Sir, I shall think myself highly honoured by a personal attention, and by contributing to render every part of these States agreeable to you; but until the basis of mutual confidence shall be established, I believe, Sir, neither former private friendship, nor any other consideration, can influence Congress to consent that even Governor Johnstone, a Gentleman who has been so deservedly esteemed in America, shall see the country. I have but one voice, and that shall be against it. But let me intreat you, my Dear Sir, do not hence conclude that I am deficient in affection to my old friends, through whose kindness I have obtained the honour of the present correspondence, or that I am not with very great personal respect and esteem,

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
HENRY LAURENS."

The Hon. Geo. Johnstone, Esq;
Philadelphia.

[To be concluded in our next.]

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

ON Friday last the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth met here and immediately entered on public business.

The Supreme Executive Council have issued a writ for the holding of an election for chusing a fit person to represent the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia, in Council, in the room of his Excellency Thomas Wharton, jun. Esq; late President, deceased. Writs are also issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State, to summon the Representatives of the Freemen of the Common-Wealth to meet in General Assembly, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the fourth day of August next.

Head-Quarters, Freehold, *June* 29, 1778.

THE Commander in Chief congratulates the army on the victory obtained over the arms of his Britannic Majesty yesterday, and thanks most sincerely the gallant officers and men who distinguished themselves upon the occasion, and such others as, by their good order and coolness, gave the happiest presage of what might have been expected had they come to action.

General Dickinson, and the Militia of this State, are also thanked for their noble ness in opposing the enemy in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid which they have given in harrassing and impeding their motions, so as to allow the continental troops to come up with them.

It is with peculiar pleasure the Commander in Chief, in addition to the above, can inform General Knox, and the officers of artillery, that the enemy have done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better served than ours.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

MR. DUNLAP,

BE pleaſed to print the following Letters from his Excellency General Waſhington, together with the return of killed, wounded, &c. for the information of the good people of theſe United States. I am, Sir, Your moſt humble ſervant,

Philadelphia, July 4, 1778. HENRY LAURENS, Preſident of Congreſs.

Engliſhtown, ſix miles from Monmouth, June 28, 1778, half after 11, A. M.

SIR,

I WAS duly honored with your favor of the 20th inſtant, with the report to which it referred, and truſt my ſituation will apologize for my not anſwering it before.

I am now here with the main body of the army, and preſſing hard to come up with the enemy. They encamped yeſterday at Monmouth Court houſe, having almoſt the whole of their front, particularly their left wing, ſecured by a marſh and thick wood, and their rear by a very difficult defile, from whence they moved very early this morning. Our advance, from the rainy weather, and the intenſe heat when it was fair, (tho' theſe may have been equally diſadvantageous to them) has been greatly delayed. Several of our men have fallen ſick from theſe cauſes, and a few unfortunately have fainted and died in a little time after. We have a ſelect and ſtrong detachment more forward under the general command of Major General Lee, with orders to attack their rear if poſſible. Whether the detachment will be able to come up with it is a matter of queſtion, eſpecially before they get into ſtrong grounds. Beſides this Morgan with his corps and ſome bodies of militia are on their flanks. I cannot determine yet at what place they intend to embark; ſome think they will puſh for Sandy Hook, whilſt others ſuppoſe they mean to go to Shoal Harbour. The latter opinion ſeems to be founded in the greater probability, as, from intelligence, ſeveral veſſels and craft are lying off that place. We have made a few priſoners, and they have loſt a good many men by deſertion. I cannot aſcertain their numbers, as they came into our advanced parties and puſhed immediately into the country; I think five or ſix hundred is the leaſt number that have come in in the whole; they are chiefly foreigners.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſquire, Preſident of Congreſs.*

Fields near Monmouth Court houſe, 29th June, 1778.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that about ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning both armies advanced on each other. About twelve they met on the grounds near Monmouth Court houſe, when an action commenced. We forced the enemy from the field and encamped on the ground. They took a ſtrong poſt in our front, ſecured on both flanks by moraſſes and thick woods, where they remained till about twelve at night, and then retreated. I cannot at this time go into a detail of matters; when opportunity will permit I ſhall take the liberty of tranſmitting Congreſs a more particular account of the proceedings of the day.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſquire, Preſident of Congreſs.*

Engliſhtown, July 1, 1778.

SIR,

I EMBRACE this firſt moment of leiſure to give Congreſs a more full and particular account of the movements of the army under my command, ſince its paſſing the Delaware, than the ſituation of our affairs would heretofore permit.

I had the honour to advice them, that on the appearances of the enemy's intention to march through Jerſey becoming ſerious, I had detached General Maxwell's brigade, in conjunction with the militia of that State, to interrupt and impede their progreſs, by every obſtruction in their power, ſo as to give time to the army under my command to come up with them, and take advantage of any favourable circumſtances that might preſent themſelves. The army having proceeded to Coryell's Ferry, and croſſed the Delaware at that place, I immediately detached Colonel Morgan, with a ſelect corps of ſix hundred men to reinforce General Maxwell, and marched with the main body towards Princeton.

The ſlow advance of the enemy had greatly the air of deſign, and led me, with others, to ſuſpect that General Clinton, deſirous of a general action, was endeavouring to draw us down into the lower country, in order by a rapid movement to gain our right, and take poſſeſſion of the ſtrong grounds above us. This conſideration, and to give the troops time to repoſe and refreſh themſelves from the fatigues they had experienced from rainy and exceſſive hot weather, determined me to halt at Hopewell Townſhip, about five miles from Princeton, where we remained till the morning of the 25th. On the preceding day I made a ſecond detachment of the enemy, the more effectually to annoy and delay their march. The next day the army moved to Kingſton, and having received intelligence that the enemy were proſecuting their route towards Monmouth Court-houſe, I diſpatched a thouſand ſelect men under Brigadier General Wayne, and ſent the Marquis de la Fayette to take the command of the whole advanced corps, including Maxwell's brigade and Morgan's light infantry, with orders to take the firſt fair opportunity of attacking the enemy's rear. In the evening of the ſame day, the whole army marched from Kingſton, where our baggage was left, with intention to preſerve a proper diſtance for ſupporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranberry early the next morning. The intenſe heat of the weather, and a heavy ſtorm unluckily coming on, made it impoſſible to reſume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury to the troops. Our advanced corps being differently circumſtanced, moved from the poſition it had held the night before, and took poſt in the evening on the Monmouth road, about five miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning, on their march. The main body having remained at Cranberry, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be ſupported either in caſe of an attack upon or from the enemy, which induced me to ſend orders to the Marquis to file off by his left towards Engliſh-Town, which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th.

The enemy in marching from Allentown had changed their diſpoſition, and placed their beſt troops in the rear, conſiſting of all the grenadiers, light infantry, and chaſſeurs of the line. This alteration made it neceſſary to increaſe the number of our advanced corps; in conſequence of which I detached Major General Lee with two brigades to join the Marquis at Engliſhtown, on whom of courſe the command of the whole devolved, amounting to about five thouſand men. The main body marched the ſame day and encamped within three miles of that place. Morgan's corps was left hovering on the enemy's right flank, and the Jerſey militia, amounting at this time to about ſeven or eight hundred men, under General Dickinſon, on their left.

The enemy were now encamped in a ſtrong poſition, with their right extending about a mile and an half beyond the court houſe, in the parting of the roads leading to Shrewſbury and Middletown, and their left along the road from Allen-Town to Monmouth, about three miles on this ſide the court-houſe, Their right flank lay on the ſkirt of a ſmall wood, while their left was ſecured by a very thick one, a moraſs running towards their rear, and their whole front covered by a wood, and for a conſiderable extent towards the left with a moraſs. In this ſituation they halted till the morning of the 28th.

Matters being thus ſituated, and having had the beſt information, that if the enemy were once arrived at the heights of Middletown, ten or twelve miles from where they were, it would be impoſſible to attempt any thing againſt them with a proſpect of ſucceſs, I determined to attack their rear the moment they ſhould get in motion from their preſent ground. I communicated my intention to General Lee, and ordered him to make his diſpoſition for the attack, and to keep his troops conſtantly lying upon their arms, to be in readineſs at the ſhorteſt notice. This was done with reſpect to the troops under my immediate command.

About five in the morning General Dickinſon ſent an expreſs, informing, that the front of the enemy had began their march. I inſtantly put the army in motion, and ſent orders by one of my Aids to General Lee to move on and attack them, unleſs there ſhould be very powerful reaſons to the contrary; acquainting him at the ſame time, that I was marching to ſupport him, and for doing it with the greater expedition and convenience, ſhould make the men diſincumber themſelves of their packs and blankets.

After marching about five miles, to my great ſurpriſe and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by General Lee's orders, without having made any oppoſition, except one fire given by the party under the command of Col. Buttler, and their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulſed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of of the corps, which I found cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who, by the brave and ſpirited conduct of the officers, aided by ſome pieces of well ſerved artillery, checked the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a diſpoſition of the left wing and ſecond line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a moraſs in front. On this were placed ſome batteries of cannon by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and ſeconded by parties of infantry, detached to oppoſe them, effectually put a ſtop to their advance.

General Lee being detached with the advanced corps, the command of the right wing, for the occaſion, was given to General Green. For the expedition of the march, and to counteract any attempt to turn our right. I had ordered him to file off by the new church, two miles from Engliſh-Town, and fall into the Monmouth road, a ſmall diſtance in the rear of the court-houſe, while the reſt of the column moved directly on towards the court-houſe. On intelligence of the retreat, he marched up, and took a very advantageous poſition on the right.

The enemy, by this time, finding themſelves warmly oppoſed in front, made an attempt to turn our left flank, but they were bravely repulſed and driven back by detached parties of infantry. They alſo made a movement to our right, with as little ſucceſs, General Green having advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground, which not only diſ-

and kept up ſo ſevere and well directed a fire, that the enemy were ſoon compelled to retire behind the defile, where the firſt ſtand in the beginning of the action had been made.

In this ſituation, the enemy had both their flanks ſecured by thick woods and moraſſes, while their front could only be approached through a narrow paſs. I reſolved, nevertheleſs to attack them, and for that purpoſe ordered General Poor with his own and the Carolina brigade, to move round upon their right, and General Woodford upon their left, and the artillery to gall them in front; but the impedement in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark. They remained upon the ground they had been directed to occupy during the night, with intention to begin the attack early the next morning, and the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readineſs to ſupport them. In the mean time the enemy were employed in removing their wounded, and about twelve o'clock at night marched away in ſuch ſilence, that, though General poor lay extremely near them, they effected their retreat without his knowledge. They carried off all their wounded, except four officers and about forty privates, whoſe wounds were too dangerous to permit their removal.

The extreme heat of the weather---the fatigue of the men from their march through a deep ſandy country, almoſt intirely deſtitute of water---and the diſtance the enemy had gained by marching in the night, made a purſuit impracticable and fruitleſs. It would have anſwered no valuable purpoſe, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men, ſeveral of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's tranſactions without expreſſing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I ſhould do injuſtice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They ſeemed to vie with each other in manifeſting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves is too long to admit of particular ſing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier General Wayne, whoſe good conduct and bravery, through the whole action, deſerves particular commendation.

The behaviour of the troops in general after they recovered from the firſt ſurprize, occaſioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was ſuch as could not be ſurpaſſed.

All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a remarkable manner.

Incloſed Congreſs will be pleaſed to receive a return of our killed, wounded and miſſing: Among the firſt were Lieut. Col. Bunner of Pennſylvania and Major Dickinſon of Virginia, both officers of diſtinguiſhed merit and much to be regretted. The enemy's ſlain left on the field and buried by us, according to the return of the perſons aſſigned to that duty, were four officers and two hundred and forty-five privates; in the former number was the Honorable Col. Monckton. Excluſive of theſe they buried ſome themſelves, as there were ſeveral new graves near the field of battle. How many men they may have had wounded cannot be determined, but from the uſual proportion the number muſt have been conſiderable—There were a few priſoners taken.

The peculiar ſituation of General Lee at this time, requires that I ſhould ſay nothing of his conduct. He is now in arreſt. The charges againſt him, with ſuch ſentence as the Court Martial may decree in his caſe, ſhall be tranſmitted for the approbation or diſapprobation of Congreſs as ſoon as it ſhall have paſſed.

Being fully convinced by the gentlemen of this country that the enemy cannot be hurt or injured in their embarkation at Sandy Hook, the place to which they are going, and unwilling to get too far removed from the North River, I put the troops in motion early this morning and ſhall proceed that way, leaving the Jerſey brigade, Morgan's corps, and other light parties (the militia being all diſmiſſed) to hover about them---countenance deſertion, and to prevent their depredations as far as poſſible. After they embark the former will take poſt in the neighbourhood of Elizabethtown—the latter rejoin the corps from which they were detached.

I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Honorable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſquire, Preſident of Congreſs.*

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing of the American Army in the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th day of June, 1778.

KILLED. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 52 Rank and File.

WOUNDED. 2 Colonels, 8 Captains, 4 Firſt Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Adjutant, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drum, 120 Rank and File.

MISSING. 5 Serjeants, 126 Rank and File. Many of the miſſing dropped through fatigue, and have ſince come in.

ARTILLERY. KILLED. 1 Firſt Lieutenant, 7 Matroſſes, 1 Bombadier.

WOUNDED. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 10 Matroſſes.

MISSING. 1 Matroſs.

Six Horſes killed and two wounded.

Saturday the fourth of July, the glorious Anniverſary of the INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA, was celebrated by the Honorable the Congreſs with a grand feſtival at the City Tavern in this metropolis. The principal civil and military officers and ſtrangers in town were preſent at it by invitation. After dinner the following Toaſts were given by the Honorable the Preſident of Congreſs:

1. The United States of America.
2. The Protector of the Rights of Mankind.
3. The Friendly European Powers.
4. The happy æra of the Independence of America.
5. The Commander in Chief of the American Forces.
6. The American Arms by land and ſea,
7. The Glorious 19th of April, 1775.
8. The Glorious 26th of December, 1776.
9. The Glorious 16th of October, 1777.
10. The 28th of June, twice Glorious, 1776—1778.
11. May the Arts and Sciences flouriſh in America.
12. May the People continue Free forever.
13. May the Union of the American States be perpetual.

THE

Pennsylvania GENERAL

THE

Packet OR ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1778.

[*Concluded from our Paper of July 4th.*]

To their Excellencies the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, and GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esqrs. British Commissioners.

AS I have but a few moments that I can, in conscience, appropriate to a correspondence with your Excellencies, I trust this circumstance will, with you, excuse the abrupt manner in which I introduce myself, and my reflections, to your attention.

Your letter of the 9th instant to Congress, your commission, and the acts of the British Parliament upon which they are grounded, are the fashionable subjects of curious enquiry, in how many points of view they are fallacious and incompetent to the object of your *ostensible* negotiation. Although Congress cannot condescend minutely to animadvert upon your propositions, as your Excellencies are empowered to hear individuals, I flatter myself, so anxious is your inclination to restore peace, that you will for a moment honour me with your attention.

In your letter of the 9th instant, Governor Johnstone signed this position, "Notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war."

On the 5th of February, in the *House of Commons*, Governor Johnstone also signed this position, "I have had a hint, and have good reason to believe a proposition *will be made* to Parliament in four or five days, by administration, that may be a ground of re-union; I really do not know the particulars, nevertheless, as *I learn some preliminaries have lately gone from France*, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country, to give you notice of this *intended proposition*, THAT you may in prudence *do nothing hastily* with a foreign power."

The "preliminaries" mentioned by Governor Johnstone, as "lately gone from France," were *at that moment* at sea, with Mr. Simeon Deane, and had been so some weeks; they were to the following purpose: "That his Most Christian Majesty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our state had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come. That his Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our Independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in war, with all the expences, risque and damage usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his real good-will to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France, that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it. He should, moreover, not so much as insist, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we should not make a separate peace for ourselves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us The only condition he should require and rely on would be this, *that we, in no peace to be made with England, should give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government.*" These preliminaries were, by Mons. Girard, in the name of his most Christian Majesty, announced to the American Commissioners at Paris *on the 16th day of December last*. And in consequance of them, the Treaty of Paris, between America and France, was actually signed *on the 6th of February*, 1778. It is notorious that it was on the 19th day of February that Lord North introduced his propositions to Parliament for a re-union with America.

From this state of facts two points result. First, that the two positions signed by Governor Johnstone militate against each other *in direct* terms. Secondly, that so far were "the French offers" from being "made in consequence of the plans of accommodation concerted in Great-Britain," *that the latter were made in consequence only of the former*; for the French offers were made *on the 16th day of December*. Governor Johnstone (connected with administration) on the 5th of February expressly says, he was then ignorant of any particulars of a plan of accommodation. On the 6th of February the French offers were compleated by a treaty; and it was not *till the 19th of February* that any plan of accommodation was communicated to the British Parliament. Your Excellencies, however, do not scruple, even in your first address to Congress, to assert a position, the contrary to which is known to be the fact. I will not charge you with a designed falsity: The people will use their discretion. At any rate, this conduct on your part warns them to be upon their guard against you.

Having thus vindicated the honour of our good and great ally the King of France, permit me to touch upon your propositions to Congress.

Your Excellencies offer us a seat for our representatives in your Parliament. Happily for us, we are too well acquainted with the *insignificancy* of the Scotch representatives there, to expect that American representatives can, in the same place, possess any importance; or that America can derive any advantage from such a representation.

As an alternative, you propose to send agents to our assemblies. But as we know they would be spies upon us, and *agents to purchase our voices*, we will have no such characters among us.

You propose to concur in measures to discharge the debts of America. By this, as our subjection is implied, so are restrictions of some sort upon our trade; of necessity, so is a *diminution of our ability* to discharge our debts. We know you cannot discharge the debts of your own nation, we therefore cannot expect that you will, or even desire that you should, discharge any part of ours. We are willing and able to discharge our debts, without your concurrence or aid. Your offer therefore wears the appearance of being officious and idle.

You propose to extend every freedom to trade, that our respective interests can require. Do we not know, that you have a natural inclination to monopolize trade? Do we not know, that your and our interest in the point of trade is in direct opposition? It is your interest that our trade should be limited---it is ours, that it should be unlimited---we there differ, *toto cælo*.

(*For the remainder, see the last page.*)

Extract of a Letter from Major-General HEATH *to* CONGRESS, *dated, Head-Quarters, Boston, June* 19, 1778.

"SINCE my last of the 9th instant, I have received the honour of yours of the 23d by Captain Nevers.

"The day before yesterday, one of our sentinels posted at the foot of Prospect-Hill, shot a Lieutenant Richard Browne, of the troops of the convention, for not stopping, when repeatedly challenged, as he was riding out of the lines with two women. The orders given to the sentinels being not to allow any officer without side arms, or noncommissioned officer, private soldier, woman or child, without a written passport, to pass the chain of sentries. Immediately upon my receiving the report of the officer's being shot, and that the sentinel was confined, I gave orders for his being kept so, and notice to be given to the coroner of the county of Middlesex, that a jury of inquest might sit on the body for the investigation of the truth of facts; at the same time I wrote to Major-General Phillips, I do myself the honour to enclose copy thereof No. 1; a few minutes after I received a paper from him No. 2; the next morning I again wrote him No. 3; and a parole No. 4; and gave Col. Pollard written orders for the delivery thereof No. 5. General Philips refusing to sign the parole, Colonel Pollard, in obedience to my orders, restricted him to the limits therein mentioned, and planted three sentinels around the house and gardens, in which state matters now remain."

Head Quarters, Boston, June 17, 1778. 8 *o'clock* P. M.

SIR,

I AM this moment informed that an officer of the Convention has been shot by one of our sentries. I have ordered the man into close confinement, and have directed the Town Major to desire the Coroner of the County of Middlesex to summon a Jury of Inquest to sit on the body, and I desire that it may not be removed until that step be taken. I can only say, Sir, that you may be assured that I will take every step in my power which honor and justice require.

Your letters of this date were handed to me by the person who brought the disagreeable news of the officer's being shot. I will answer them to morrow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. HEATH.

Major-General PHILLIPS. [Copy.]

Cambridge, June 17, 1778.

MURDER and death has at length taken place—an officer riding out from the barracks on Prospect Hill has been shot by an American sentinel.---I leave the horrors incident to that bloody disposition which has joined itself to rebellion in these Colonies, to the feelings of all Europe.---I do not ask for justice, for I believe every principle of it is fled from this province.

I demand liberty to send an officer to General Sir Henry Clinton, by way of the head quarters of General Washington, with my report of this murder.

W. PHILLIPS, Major-General.

Major-General HEATH. [A true Copy.]

Head Quarters, Boston, June 18, 1778.

SIR,

IMMEDIATELY upon my receiving the disagreeable report the last evening that an officer of the Convention had been shot by an American sentinel, and that the sentinel was confined, I ordered him to be closely kept so, and the Coroner of the County of Middlesex to be certified that a Jury of Inquest might be summoned to sit on the body of the officer. Decency and the utmost attention in any country, could not have done more. A few minutes after I had dispatched the officer with the foregoing orders, I received your letter, couched in such terms that I am at a loss what epithets to give it. Were it even certain that the shooting of the officer was an act of the most deliberate, willful murder, why should you charge these free independent States with a bloody disposition and with rebellion, and this state in particular as void of every principle of justice? Such expressions, Sir, although I ever had and still have a personal regard for you, and wish in every respect to treat you with the utmost generosity; yet that duty which I owe to the honor and dignity of the United States, will not allow me to pass unnoticed such expressions as are contained in your letter; and I cannot put any other interpretation upon them than that they are a most violent infraction of your parole, most sacredly given. I do conceive it to be my duty, and I do hereby restrict you to the limits of your house, gardens and yard, and to the direct road from your quarters to the quarters of the troops of the Convention on Prospect and Winter Hills; expecting from you a parole for propriety of conduct within those limits, which, if you refuse, I shall be under the necessity of ordering you to narrower limits, until I can obtain the pleasure of the Honorable the Congress touching this matter, to whom I shall transmit your letter and crave their directions.

As to your demand of liberty for an officer to proceed to Sir Henry Clinton with "*a report of this murder*," as you are pleased to express yourself, I have only to reply, that as soon as the Coroner has taken an inquisition, in which all the evidence respecting this unhappy affair will be contained, I shall transmit a copy thereof to Congress, and I shall have no objection to your sending a copy also to Sir Henry Clinton, by way of the head quarters of his Excellency General Washington, (if his Excellency should approve of it) together with any just and decent representations which you may think necessary to make on this occasion or any other, after I have examined such letters; but as to an officer's going to Sir Henry Clinton, it is altogether unnecessary; so you will please to excuse my refusal of it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. HEATH, Major-General.

P. S. I shall not at this time comment on the indelicate manner in which your letter is addressed.

Major General PHILLIPS.

I William Phillips, Major General and senior officer of the troops under the restrictions of the convention of Saratoga, do promise and engage, on my word of honour and on the faith of a gentleman, to remain in the quarters now assigned to me in Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and at no time to exceed or pass the limits of the gardens and yards adjoining and belonging to said quarters, except in the road by the nearest and most direct route from my said quarters to Prospect and Winter Hills, and the limits of said Hills within the chain of sentries, until it shall be permitted, or ordered otherwise by the Continental General commanding in this State, his Excellency General Washington, or the Honourable Congress of the United States of America; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the said United States, or either of them, or do or say any thing in opposition to, or in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any Congress for the said States, during my continuance here as aforesaid, or until I am duly exchanged or discharged.

Given under my hand, at Cambridge, this eighteenth day of June, 1778.

Head Quarters, Boston, June 18, 1778.

SIR,

YOU will immediately repair to Cambridge and wait upon Major General Phillips: Present him the letter addressed to him; after he has read the letter present the parole; if he signs it, well, if he refuses, you will please to inform him that in consequence of the indecent, dishonorable, and highly insulting expressions in his letter of yesterday against the honor and dignity of the free, sovereign and independent States of America, and in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of the Honorable the Congress: As it is my duty, so it is my express orders, that he the said Major General Phillips be restricted to the limits of his house, yards and gardens, beyond which he is not to pass until it be otherwise ordered; and that you immediately plant and continue by relief so many sentries as may be necessary to prevent his exceeding those limits. You will give orders that the sentries so planted observe a strict decorum and soldier-like behaviour, avoiding insult and behaving with becoming dignity. After which you will wait on the next senior officer and acquaint him of General Phillips being confined.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. HEATH, Major-General.

Lieut. Col. POLLARD, Deputy Adjutant General.

Cambridge, 18th June, 1778. 3 *o'clock,* P. M.

SIR,

LIEUTENANT Brown, of the 21st Regiment, who was shot yesterday by an American sentinel, died about midnight in the last night.

I am informed some person whom you have sent to examine the body, is now doing it; and, as I suppose, every inspection of that sort will be over by to-morrow, I would propose to bury the corpse to-morrow evening. I am to desire to know if you have any objection, and whether you have any particular intentions relating to the body of the murdered officer. If it is to be allowed Christian burial, I would wish to deposit it in the vault appropriated for strangers in the protestant church at Cambridge. In this case I am to desire you will give the necessary permission for this purpose, and allow a sufficient number of men from the barracks to assist in carrying down the corpse from the barracks to the church.

As I am totally ignorant to whom it may be necessary to apply for leave to open the church, it obliges me to give you this trouble, and I hope, if permission is granted, that it may be done so fully as will prevent the sanguinary people of this country from insulting and treating with indignity the dead body of the unfortunate officer, who, in their rage, revengeful tempers and barbarity, they have put to death. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. PHILLIPS.

Major-General HEATH.

Head-Quarters, Boston, June 19, 1778.

SIR,

YOURS of yesterday afternoon was handed to me the last evening—I most sincerely regret the unfortunate death of Lieutenant Brown.

As I apprehend the coroner has taken his inquisition, or will do it this morning, which is in conformity to the laws of the land in that case made and provided, for the sole purpose of investigating the truth of facts. You not only have my permission, but request that every mark of respect may be paid to the corpse of the deceased; and you have my permission also for such a number of noncommissioned officers or privates to attend as may be necessary to bear the corpse from the funeral house to the place of interment.

I do not know under whose direction the church at Cambridge now is, but I have given orders to Major Hopkins and the Town Major to afford every kind of assistance in their power, and to enquire who has the direction, and to obtain permission. I have also given orders that decency be exhibited by our troops during the time of procession and interment, which the solemnity of so mournful an occasion points out as the duty of rational beings; and from the universal respectful behaviour of the people of this country on such occasions, you may be sure that not the least insult will be offered. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. HEATH.

Major-General PHILLIPS.

Cambridge, June 19, 1778.

SIR,

I SHALL not animadvert upon, or answer any part of your letter of yesterday, except what relates to your meaning to restrict me to my house, garden, and yards, and to the direct road from my quarters to the quarters of the troops of the convention on Prospect and Winter Hills, and requiring my signing a new parole for my propriety of conduct within those limits.

When by the treaty of convention of Saratoga the officers were to be admitted on parole, it was clearly intended that a liberal interpretation was to be given of that agreement, and to use your own words, generous limits were to be granted; I will not deny that the limits have been sufficient.

I apprehend, Sir, that under no sense or explanation of the treaty, the officers were to be denied intercourse with the soldiers—indeed there is an article particularly on that point—and by restricting me to my quarters, allowing me only the passage to the barracks by the direct road, you would certainly have restricted me as you have done several other officers, from whom you have taken the benefit of their parole, allowing for the distinction of my rank, having obtained a quarter instead of a barrack—it seemed therefore a very extraordinary proposal made to me that I should sign a parole under a restriction which deprived me of any advantage arising from my giving one according to the article on that subject in the treaty of convention of Saratoga, and on this consideration I refused it.

You have Sir made me a prisoner in my quarters under a guard, and I am perfectly at ease of mind about it—shall bear it, Sir, and any other violences of power which may happen to me, with more patience than you may suppose—I am very regardless about insults or injuries done me personally—I feel only, and then severely, when any are offered to the troops I command.

But, Sir, you attempt at much more than restricting my person, for in a paper sent me this day, being your instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Pollard, dated June 18th, 1778, you direct him after he has planted sentinels round my quarters, that he is to "wait on the next senior officer and acquaint him of General Phillips being confined"—I am to inform you, Sir, that bearing the King's commission, I shall consider myself senior officer of the troops of the convention--and every officer of them will obey my orders as far as their present situation will allow.---You may confine my person, but cannot have power to take from me my military place, nor my connection with the convention troops—it is too extravagant an idea to suppose you capable of so little, can it be in the power of an individual to deprive me of the commission I hold, that were these colonies really acknowledged Independent and Sovereign States, it would not be in the power of their government to deprive an officer of another nation of his military commission, how far so ever they might stretch and extend their power over his person—But, Sir, I must be allowed to declare, that until the Colonies are acknowledged by Great Britain to be Independent Sovereign States, I cannot view them in any other light than that in which they are considered by Great Britain.

As you will not allow me to send an officer to Sir Henry Clinton, I must request to take advantage of your express for sending my report and representations to him, and I will beg to know when I must send you my letters.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed.) W. PHILLIPS.

Major-General HEATH.

Head Quarters, Boston, June 20th, 1778.

SIR,

ANOTHER of your favors of yesterday was handed to me this morning,—you may be assured that the reason of my restricting you to your quarters the day before yesterday was personally no agreeable service.——Duty to the honour and dignity of my country, made it indispensibly necessary. Apprehending that so great a restriction from your former limits as I pointed out might be construed by you a dissolution of your parole, I thought it necessary and also reasonable that you should give a new one; I wished that you might retain your quarters, and at the same time have a free intercourse with the troops who are quartered at a distance from you, this distance is so considerable that a parole is necessary. I acknowledge that by the convention you are to be admitted on parole, and this parole is for propriety of conduct under such admittance; but that parole being forfeited, by misconduct ceases to be, and confinement in proportion to the offence no breach of the convention, but fully justifiable upon every principle of reason and justice.

It was never in my idea to take away your commission, or dissolve your connection with the troops of the convention, but while under confinement your power of acting might with propriety be suspended, so far as respected the transacting of public business between myself and you, but personal regard has prevented my going that length, any further than to notify the next officer of your confinement.

I do not insist that you as an officer in the British army are obliged to view the Free, Independent and Sovereign States of America in any other light than they are acknowledged by the government whose service you are in. But under your present situation and circumstances, I do insist that you shall not openly insult the honor and dignity of these Sovereign States with impunity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) W. HEATH, Major General.

Major General PHILLIPS.

Middlesex, ss.

AN inquest taken at Cambridge, within the said county of Middlesex, on the 18th of June, A. D. 1778, before Joel Smith, one of the Coroners for the county aforesaid, upon view of the body of Lieutenant Richard Brown, one of the British officers (Charlestown, in the county aforesaid) then and there being dead, by the oaths of William How, Benjamin Lock, John Brown, Ebenezer Stedman, Samuel Manning, Nathaniel Austin, Joseph Read, Jun. James Hill, Thomas Barret, Benjamin Baker, Aaron Hill, Isaac Bradish, James Munro, Joseph Johnson, good and lawful men of Cambridge aforesaid, who being charged and sworn to enquire for the sake of the government and people of the Massachusetts Bay, when, and by what means, and how the said Richard Brown came to his death, upon their oath do say that the said Richard Brown was shot with a fire arm by the sentinel in Charlestown, near Prospect Hill, between the hours of five and six, P. M. on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1778, in attempting to pass the sentinel with two women, after being pro-

perly challenged by said sentinel and so came to his death.

JOEL SMITH, Coroner.

Nathaniel Austin,	James Munro,
Joseph Read,	Joseph Johnson,
James Hill,	William Howe,
Thomas Barrett,	Benjamin Lock,
Benjamin Baker,	John Brown,
Aaron Hill,	Ebenezer Steadman,
Isaac Bradish,	Samuel Manning.

Cambridge, June 18, 1778.

(C O P Y.)

IN CONGRESS, *July* 7, 1778.

Resolved, That Congress approve of Major General Heath's conduct respecting Major General Philips, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant Richard Brown of the troops of the convention.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

LONDON, April 21.

YESTERDAY morning the King accompanied with several Generals and Aids de Camp, received the Manchester Royal Volunteers. This body consisted of eleven hundred men, all young and of a fine appearance—The command of them was given to Lieutenant Colonel Mawhood, who defended himself with so much distinction at the head of the 17th regiment, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel, at the battle of Princeton, in the month of January, 1777. The King shewed the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which this new raised corps performed its manœuvres. Immediately after the review, they were marched to Portsmouth, where they are to embark for Gibraltar, in order to reinforce its garrison. A detachment composed of three hundred men from the corps of artillery, embarked the 18th for the same place.

On the 13th of the said month the 70th regiment marched from Edinburgh for Greenock in order to be embarked for Newfoundland; by the attention paid to augment our forces in those parts, it appears that some attempt is apprehended there, and indeed the fishery in those seas is of sufficient importance to attract the envy of America and France, whom we have almost entirely excluded therefrom, the one by the prohibitory bill, and the other by the last treaty of Paris. Our fleet in those parts will be as strong again this year as it was the last, it will consist of one 64 gun ship commanded by Admiral Montague, four frigates and two sloops of 20 guns each. Those ships have on board a number of supernumerary sailors in order to fit out small armed vessels at Newfoundland, for the protection of the fishery. At the latter end of last month a considerable train of artillery was sent there.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 21, 1778.

THE House formed itself into a Committee, in order to examine the state of the nation. Mr. Powis made a discourse, in order to prove that, in the exhausted state to which Britain was reduced by the American war, the only determination was (particularly at the eve of a foreign war) to conclude a peace with the Colonies —— After the astonishing resistance (said he) that the Congress has made against our forces—after the incredible success with which their efforts to shake of the yoke has been attended, it is chimerical to think that they will ever forsake an Independence which they have established at the expence of so much blood and treasure. This has placed America beyond the reach of any future Ministry, who, conducting themselves agreeable to the plan of the present administration, might renew their efforts in order to reduce them to slavery.

It would then be the greatest excess of folly to think even of treating with them on any other footing than that of Free and Independent States. It would, therefore, be useless, at the expence of large sums, to send Commissioners to them, whose too confined powers would not permit them to treat on such conditions. This step would only serve to amuse the people with a vain hope that the Americans would return to their obedience, whilst nothing is more distant from their thoughts, and this kingdom bending and ready to sink under the weight of an enormous debt, would be overwhelmed still further in a needless expence. In consequence he proposed that, in order to obtain so necessary a peace, the Commissioners powers should be extended so far as to enable them to declare the Americans absolutely and for ever Independent.

Messieurs Charles Fox and Burke supported the proposal, and were particularly opposed by Governor Johnstone and Mr. Dundass, Lord Advocate of Scotland. The first declared, that he had always opposed the acts which had been passed against America, but that when their grievances had been redressed, he had obtained his end.

That the legislative power of Great-Britain has passed a law to grant the Colonies full satisfaction; to desire more would be an open rebellion, which every true Britain ought to oppose.

It is thus I have always thought, said he, and with the greatest pleasure I find that the Earl of Chatham is of the same opinion. I have too high an opinion of the honor, of the sentiments, and of the loyalty of the Americans in general, to suppose that they will desire more than is offered to them. Our violence has heretofore re-united in America the moderate to the ambitious. Our moderation will now divide them: The same violence has heretofore disunited this kingdom, and the same moderation will now unite us. Our measures until now have fixed this contestation between all America and the half of England, but the change now that is determined on will fix the dispute between all England and the half of America. And the same superiority that it has heretofore had over us, we shall hereafter have over them, &c. Mr. Dundass, who has always been one of the most violent against the Colonies, convinced the House that he had not abandoned his former sentiments; he reprobated the motion of Mr. Powis, which at last was rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9.

The Chief Justice has been sitting at the City Court-House for several days past, to hear the charges against Tories accused of joining and assisting the British army. We hear that he will sit there on Saturday next, in the forenoon, for the same purpose.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth have appointed the following gentlemen Agents for seizing the estates forfeited by traitors, &c. viz.

For the city of Philadelphia. William Will, Jacob Shriner, Charles Wilson Peale, Robert Smith, hatter, and Samuel Massey.

For the county of Philadelphia. William Antis, Daniel Hiester, Archibald Thompson.

For the county of Chester. William Evans, Thomas Levis, Patterson Bell, John Hannum.

For the county of Bucks. George Wall, jun. Richard Gibbs, John Crawford, Benjamin Siegle.

For the county of Lancaster. Everhart Michael, Philip Greenwalt, George Stewart, and Francis Armstrong.

For the county of York. Robert Stevenson, James Nailor, William Chesney, Thomas Stockton, Thomas Lilly.

For the county of Cumberland. George Stevenson, John Bogs, Joseph Brady.

For the county of Northampton. Samuel Ray, Jacob Miller, Stephen Balliot, Robert Levers, William M'Nair.

For the county of Berks. Henry Haller, Thomas Parry, David Morgan.

For the county of Bedford. Robert Galbraith, Thomas Urie, John Piper.

For the county of Northumberland. John Kelly, Thomas Hewitt.

For the county of Westmoreland. Colonel John Proctor, Thomas Galbraith.

Paris, May 18, 1778.

GENTLEMEN,

CERTAIN intelligence having been received, that eleven British ships of war, viz. One of 90 guns, nine of 74, and one of 64 guns, are in the road of St. Hellens, near Portsmouth, bound for North America, and the United States being in alliance with France, you are requested, as speedily as possible, to convey this information to the commanders of any French fleet, or ships of war in America, by sending them them this letter, and also to publish the contents of it in all the continental news-papers.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants,

B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN ADAMS.

To the Governor, or any Counsellor, or Senator, or Member of any House of Representatives, in any of the Thirteen United States of America.

Read in Congress, July 8, 1778,
And ordered to be published.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, July 7, 1778,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be given to General Washington for the activity with with which he marched from the camp at Valley Forge in pursuit of the enemy, for his distinguished exertions in forming the order of battle, and for his great good conduct in leading on the attack and gaining the important victory of Monmouth, over the British grand army under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, in their march from Philadelphia to New-York.

Resolved, That General Washington be directed to signify the thanks of Congress to the gallant officers and men under his command, who distinguished themselves by their conduct and valor at the battle of Monmouth. *Extract from the Minutes*,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the Records and Public Papers of the Delaware State, and all belonging to the County of Newcastle, have fallen into the hands of the enemy on the twelfth day of September last, at Wilmington, and were afterwards brought by them to this city, where, by information, most if not all of them were left, and have been secured by well disposed persons for the benefit of the State. NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber is authorized and impowered by his Excellency CÆSAR RODNEY, Esquire, President of said State, in pursuance of a vote of the General Assembly, to demand, receive and secure all such Records and Public Papers from any person or persons in whose hands they, or any of them, may be found, and also to pay any charge incurred in securing the same. It is therefore hoped that every person, having any of said Records or Papers in his custody, will carefully deliver or send them to Col. William Bradford, at the Coffee-house, as speedily as possible, who is impowered to receive the same, and pay the charges in my absence. I shall attend myself for four days at said place, precisely at twelve o'clock. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, of Newcastle County, Esq; and the subscriber, had the misfortune, at the same time and place the Records were captured, to have their books and public papers of all kinds likewise taken and brought up to Philadelphia; and as they can be of no benefit but to the owners, all persons who may have been so friendly as to have secured any of them, are earnestly requested to deliver them also to Col. Bradford, and to no other person, who will reward them amply for any trouble or expence. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

BLANKS of all sorts for the use of the Armies of the United States, printed on the best paper and sold by JOHN DUNLAP.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM BARREL, late of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are desired immediately to discharge the same; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to them in bring to the subscriber for settlement. STEPHEN COLLINS, Adm.

Philadelphia, July 4.

N. B. Sundry goods, being the remainder of said Barrell's store, consisting chiefly of remnants of a variety of kinds, to be sold by said Administrator, at his store in Second-street, opposite Christ church.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Potts-Town, on the river Schuylkill, about thirty-seven miles from Philadelphia, on which is a large commodious two story stone house, four rooms on each floor, with a cellar under the whole, a stone kitchen with a room over it, a large stone barn and other out-houses, an excellent garden, forty acres of meadow, sixty acres of wood, and about fifty acres of cleared land. The situation of this place is very proper for a gentleman's seat, store or public house. Title indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase may have further information and know the terms of sale by applying to ANDREW ROBESON, Attorney at Law in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

AS soon as the enemy's army came to this City, a certain JOSEPH FOX, farrier, *a noted traitor*, seized on and took away near four tons of BLISTERED STEEL, with the apparatus and all the utensils belonging to the subscriber's steel furnace; which, from the best information, he has sold to some persons in town. Should any of the inhabitants inform where the said steel or other articles are, or any part thereof, they may depen upon being handsomely rewarded.

July 6. WHITEHEAD HUMPHUEYS.

WANTED for the General Hospital, and for which the highest prices will be given. Vinegar, Lint, Tow, and old Linen for bandages. Sufficient pay and encouragement will be given to humane industrious women as nurses. Inquire of

July 4. THOMAS BOND, jun. A. D. G.

FRANCIS DAYMON

Has for sale, at his Store in Water street, the corner of Bickley's alley, a few doors from Market street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, BROWN SUGAR, by the hogshead or small quantity. The said Daymon lives in Front street, the second door from the Coffee-house, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In New-London, Chester County,

SALT, imported sugar, cotton, Virginia tobacco, half pint tumblers, gills and half gills and stalks glasses, fringe and orris, and buckles.—The subscriber wants two hands to work on stocking frames, who may meet with good employ by applying to

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.

STOLEN last night from the Plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile stone, on the Lancaster road, a dark bay HORSE, better than 15 hands high, without brand or ear mark, has left one of his fore shoes, about six years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage. Whoever secures said Horse and the thief, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY for the Horse, and reasonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottsgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the Plantation above mentioned.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from a pasture near Darby, on the 21st of June last, a bay MARE, with black mane and long swith tail, a blaze and snip in the face, and has a remarkable large head and ears: She is five years old, near fifteen hands high, shod all round, trots, canters and paces a little. Whoever delivers her to Doctor CLARKSON, near Windsor Forge, in Lancaster County, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

WANTS A PLACE,

A SINGLE middle aged man, who understands all kinds of merchants business, and can write and speak English, French, Dutch and German, would be willing to serve in a store as Clerk, or to be employed in any other suitable business. Enquire of the Printer.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. David Davis, at Choptank Bridge, on Whitsunday night last, a likely bay MARE, fourteen hands high, six years old, has a thick short neck, carries her head pretty high when rode, her mane hangs on both sides, has a pretty large star in her forehead, short bushy tail with a mixeure of grey hairs at the root, a small matter crooked in her hind legs, much inclinable to pace, but can trot and gallop very well; she has a kind of a roll or rack with her gallop, and is much given to start when rode alone. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have Forty Dollars reward, or the above Reward for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near the New Market, in Kent County, Maryland. June 20. JOSEPH BURCHINAL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion Township, Philadelphia County, on the 20th of April last, a grey HORSE, above fourteen hands high and about fifteen years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. SAMUEL COUCH.

WAS taken out of the mess-house belonging to JOHN BRITON, near the New Ferry, three Windsor Chairs, two of them almost new, the other an old one with the back cut off; one old walnut desk, without lock or key; now in the possession of Thomas Neff. Whoever owns the same may have them again by paying charges.

You propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities:—Withdraw your forces by land, and hoſtilities there are inſtantly ended; you need not be anxious for a ceſſation at ſea; on that element we have every thing to fear from you. If you mean fair, why then do you delay to do that which you ſeem to deſire, and which that it be done reſts entirely with yourſelves?

Such are your principal offers in detail. *Of how little value are they to us!*

But you offer us every thing ſhort of Independence. If you are ſerious, *of how little value muſt ſuch a connection with us be to you!* Will your Excellencies condeſcend, with me, to view Great-Britain and America under one Sovereign? The ſovereignty in Britain; America poſſeſſed of powers of government but ſhort of Independence.

America, formed for empire, muſt naturally arrive at it; having taſted of it ſhe will be ever anxious to poſſeſs it again; having by arms acquired a power but ſhort of independence, ſhe will encreaſe in reputation and ability to become independent, and this will encreaſe her deſire to be ſo; her former ſucceſs will poſſeſs her with confidence and hope; experience will make her ever ſuſpicious of the intentions of Britain: Hence, being in poſſeſſion of powers, only ſhort of independent, ſhe will always be prepared to aſſert her rights, eſpecially having in mind her naked condition at the ſudden commencement of the preſent war. In ſuch a formidable ſituation, deſign, accident, ſuſpicion, or the breath of diſpleaſure on either ſide, muſt, in a few years, break the cobweb by which you offer to hold her under the dominion of Britain. And is the acquiring dominion to be held by ſuch a tie worth another campaign! Can it be worth the purſuit of a man of *common honeſty* and common ſenſe!

But ſuppoſing your offers to be, *what they are not*, of ſterling value to America: How inadequate are your powers to the purpoſe of accommodation! The great Lord Abingdon puts this matter in the cleareſt point of view. In his moſt elegant proteſt on this ſubject, he ſays,—"Although the Commiſſioners and the Congreſs be agreed, ſuch agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving ſuch advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congreſs will do, and is of ſuch diſadvantage to Congreſs, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a ſtop to accommodation." If America enters into terms with you, ſee what might be the conſequence—Your Excellencies muſt allow, *that it is our duty to avoid them.*

We have made a ſolemn treaty with France—the *object* is, the eſtabliſhment of our Independence. If we treat with you upon the footing of Dependence, we at once break our faith with France, for ever loſe all credit with foreign nations, and are, *ipſo facto*, cut off even from the hope of foreign ſuccour. In this ſituation *you will abſolutely hold us at mercy.* Your King, Miniſters and Parliament may refuſe to ratify your engagements, for they have *the power* to do ſo. Governor Johnſtone has long and ably pleaded the cauſe of America. Is he now come to our ſhore to invite us to ſurrender to the juſtice and mercy of our moſt unjuſt and vengeful enemies, who have for a long courſe of years treated us with the baſeſt deceptions, and calumniated us throughout Europe: Enemies, who have ſtarved to death our countrymen taken priſoners, loading them while alive and in *their power* with every inſult. Enemies who gave *ſtretch* to their ſavage allies, to murder our old and unarmed farmers, and their helpleſs women and children: Enemies who have plundered our country, burned our towns, and armed ſon againſt father, ſervant againſt maſter, and brother againſt brother, in order to ſubject us: Enemies who have moved even Hell itſelf to accompliſh their purpoſe of blood, ruin and tyranny: Enemies utterly abandoned to corruption, deſtitute of public virtue, deaf to the voice of juſtice, and dead to the feelings of humanity;—Can it poſſibly be expected that ſuch enemies, after the expence of ſo many millions; the loſs of ſo much of their own blood; the diſgraces their arms have ſuſtained; the inſults to which they have been obliged to ſubmit from foreign nations, in their purſuit of our deſtruction, the impending ruin under which they have been driven by our oppoſition; I ſay, can it poſſibly be expected, that when *ſuch enemies, ſo provoked*, ſhall find us lying at their mercy, they will ratify your Excellencies terms but ſhort of Independence, and be content to hold dominion over us by ſo ſlender a tie as a cobweb! *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*

America is independent *de facto et de jure.* She will maintain her ſtation at the expence of her laſt drop of blood. It is in vain to ſolicit what your arms, when moſt powerful, were not able to compel. You are no longer in that ſituation. America is more competent to the conteſt than ever ſhe has been. Our reſolution is fixed, nor do we fear "the horrors and devaſtations of war," with which, in the concluſion of your letter, you threaten us. France has acknowledged our Independence; the great powers of Europe ſmile upon us; we rely upon our own virtue and the favour of Heaven. If we continue firm, we ſhall continue independent. Farewell.

W. H. D.

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

IN CONGRESS, *June 17, 1778.*

Whereas many letters, addreſſed to individuals of theſe United States, have been lately received from England through the conveyance of the enemy; and ſome of them, which have been under the inſpection of members of Congreſs, are found to contain ideas inſidiouſly calculated to divide and delude the good people of theſe States:

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the legiſlative and executive authorities of the ſeveral States to exerciſe the utmoſt care and vigilance, and take the moſt effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to ſo dangerous and criminal a correſpondence.

Reſolved, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commanders in each and every military department be, and he and they are hereby directed to carry the meaſures recommended in the above reſolution into the moſt effectual execution.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

N. B. It is recommended to the ſeveral printers through the continent to publiſh the above reſolves in their papers.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, off the commons of Wilmington, on Wedneſday the 17th inſtant June, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, paces, trots and canters, his hind feet white, with a remarkable ſpot on the inſide of each, ſome white in his face, has ſeveral ſaddle marks, a white ſpot on the mounting ſide of his neck cloſe by the mane, and large ears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmingmington, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, or the above reward for the horſe and thief if ſtolen, paid by JAMES ADAMS.

June 20, 1778.

N. B. He had iron hopples on, wrapped with linen rags, and was ſhod before.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Smithfield Townſhip, Northampton County, on the 29th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, four years old, with a white mane and tail, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DE WIT.

Philadelphia County, ſs.

PURSUANT to a writ to me directed, under the hand of the Honourable George Bryan, Eſq; Vice Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and ſeal of ſaid State, dated at Lancaſter, the 19th day of June, 1778, commanding me that I ſhould cauſe to be elected one perſon for the county of Philadelphia, to ſerve in the Supreme Executive Council of ſaid Commonwealth, in the room of his Excellency Thomas Wharton, jun. Eſq; deceaſed; and that I ſhould make return thereof according to law: Theſe are therefore to give public notice to the Freeholders and others of the county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote, to meet on Wedneſday, the fifteenth day of this inſtant, July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the following places in each of the diſtricts of ſaid county, *to wit:* The Freemen of the Northern Liberties, Southwark, and townſhips of Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk and Kinſeſſing, at the State-houſe, Philadelphia.

The Freemen of the townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough, Briſtol, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Biberry, Cheltenham, Abington, Moreland, Upper Dublin, Horſham, Whitemarſh, Springfield, Plymouth, Blockley, and Lower Merion, at Germantown, at Jacob Coleman's.

The Freemen of the townſhips of Douglaſs, New-Hanover, Limerick, Frederick, Marlborough, Upper Hanover, Upper Salford, Worceſter, Providence, Perkiomen and Skippack, Lower Salford, Franconia, Hatfield, Towamenſing, Whitpain, Norrington, Upper Merion, Montgomery, and Gwynned, at Jacob Wentz's, in the townſhip of Worceſter; in order to elect one Freeman to ſerve in the Supreme Executive Council, for the county of Philadelphia aforeſaid, according to the form and effect of the frame of government, and Acts of General Aſſembly of ſaid State, in that caſe made and provided.

And the ſeveral Conſtables of townſhips, or in caſe of their abſence, the Overſeers of the Poor, are required to hold elections for Inſpectors in their reſpective townſhips, at ſuitable places to be by them advertiſed (where no Inſpectors were choſen previous to the laſt general election) and make return to the Sheriff and Judges of the election of the perſon ſo choſen at the time and different places appointed to hold the ſaid election, and the ſaid Inſpectors ſo choſen, as well as thoſe choſen in October laſt, are required to give their attendance at the time and ſeveral places appointed for holding the aboveſaid election. Dated at Philadelphia, the 1ſt day of July, 1778.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

WHEREAS no returns were made after the laſt general election, from one or more of the diſtricts of the election of County Aſſeſſors and Commiſſioners, the Freemen of thoſe diſtricts where no election was then held, are deſired on the aforeſaid 15th of July to chooſe ſix ſuitable perſons for County Aſſeſſors, and two others for County Commiſſioners, which perſons ſo choſen and returned will be appointed by the Honourable the Vice-Preſident and Council to ſerve until the next general election, agreeable to the Conſtitution.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a brown and white COW, with the top of her off ear cut off. Whoever will give information of ſaid Cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and the charges paid.

2 w. HENRY O'NEAL.

Reading, June 26, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Berks, Lancaſter, Cumberland and York Counties, who have any demands againſt the late Quarter-Maſter-General's department in ſaid Counties, to bring in their accounts to the reſpective Deputies in each County, ſo that they may be ſettled either by certificate, or as it may beſt ſuit the reſpective Deputies to ſettle them: And as I ſuſpect there may be a number of receipts yet remaining in the hands of the farmers, &c. and in order that none of them may complain I take this method to inform them, that thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, may depend on their not being ſettled, nor any certificates given after ſaid day, by

MARK BIRD, late A. Q. M. G.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, laſt November, a grey pacing HORSE, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him him away. JAMES VAUX.

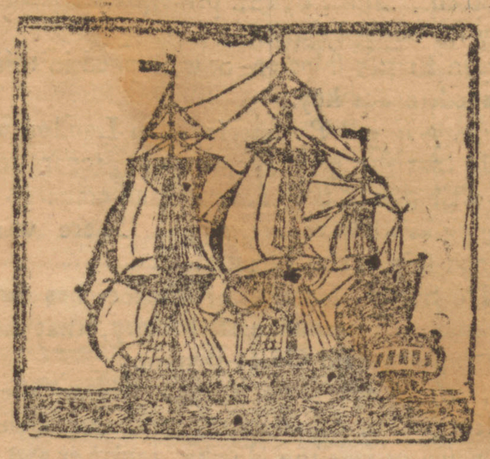
A Light grey HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long black tail and mane, a large head, and a ſmall black ſpot on the left ſide of his neck, ſeven years old this ſpring, a full blooded Yorick from Virginia, and formerly the property of Col. Joſeph Parker of that State, was taken from the owner during the action of the 28th of June by a Virginia ſoldier, who it is ſuppoſed has deſerted with him. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe, and delivering him to JOHN M'NESBIT, *Eſquire, in Philadelphia, or Colonel* WALTER STEWART, *commanding the 2d Pennſylvania regiment, at Camp, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars Reward.*

N. B. The ſaddle, bridle, and one piſtol were carried off with him. *Brunſwick, July 3, 1778.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THE

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL



Packet THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JULY 14th, 1778.

MUSCOVADO AND LOAF SUGAR, BOHEA AND HYSON TEA, PEPPER AND ALLUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW & JAMES CALDWELL.

MAGISTRATES

May be supplied with CERTIFICATES (printed on paper or parchment,) for the OATH of ALLEGIANCE, and with all other BLANKS for Civil Officers, by
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in Salem county, New-Jersey, adjoining the town of Salem, containing about 1400 acres, which, for the extreme fertility of the soil, value of timber, quantity of excellent meadow, and conveniency of water carriage, is perhaps equal to any tract of land in New-Jersey.—The above tract is divided into five plantations, all of them subject to leases of improvement, which will expire in three years from the 25th day of March next; each plantation will contain at least eighty acres of arable land, lately cleared, besides a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, and each accommodated with a frame or log dwelling-house, and three of them with new barns, besides other out-houses: Adjoining to one of these farms is a swamp, containing about 80 acres, of an excellent bottom, covered with a great quantity of valuable timber. The land will either be sold all together or in separate lots, to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as may be most convenient. Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to JOHN CAREY, Esquire, Attorney at Law, or to HENRY LUMMIS, both living near the premises; and for further particulars apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very elegant POST-COACH, lined with flowered silk velvet. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Sale of CATTLE advertised to be held at Captain Kendal Coale's, (three miles above Haddonfield) on Saturday next, is deferred to Monday the 27th inst. (July,) at which time the public may be assured will be sold at vendue, a Drove of about ninety or one hundred head, consisting of cows and calves, a few milch and dry cows, bulls and working oxen, the remainder young store cattle. Also some young MARES. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

A FEW Copies of the following late Publications may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, viz.

Lord Abingdon's Thoughts on Mr. Burke's letter, on the Affairs of America.

The American Crisis, No. 5.

The Articles (published by Congress) of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and the United States.

Also, Doctor Price's celebrated tract on Civil Liberty.

And Father Abraham's Pocket Almanack for the present year, containing the Confederation of the United States.

THE subscriber having been absent from the the city of Philadelphia for some time past, is now returned, and proposes carrying on the Conveyancing Business as usual in all its branches, at his office at Edward Bonsall's, in Fourth-street opposite the end of Union-street, where real estates are sold and money let out at interest as usual. He hopes that his friends and the public in general will please to favour him with their custom, as he has been regularly bred to the business, which will be transacted with the greatest care, neatness and dispatch. AB. SHOEMAKER.

WAS LOST by the subscriber, in a fall from his horse on the Wissahickon road, opposite Turner's Lane, two miles and an half from Philadelphia, a silver WATCH, maker's name C. Reynell, London, No. 7195, with a steel chain, brass key, and a steel swivel seal. Whoever finds the said watch and brings it to the subscriber, living in Fourth-street opposite the end of Union-street, shall have Twenty Dollars reward, from
EDWARD BONSALL.

N. B. Watch-makers and others are desired to stop the said watch if offered for sale.

Philadelphia, July 11th, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber at the Spring-House Tavern, on Tuesday night last, a very large fat black HORSE, he has a small star and a mixture of white and black hair down his face to his nose, the main on the left side, trots and paces, and is branded on both shoulders. Whoever brings said horse to the owner, or gives information so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by
MARTIN NOLL.

Just published, and now selling at BELL's Book-store, next door to St. Paul's Church in Third street,
PHILADELPHIA,

GUSTAVUS VASA,
THE
Deliverer of His Country.

Inscribed to His Excellency
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Thirteen United States of America.

Shall tyrant policy and slavish fear
To Freedom's sweetest tale shut Britain's ear?
Shall her brave sons the Patriot Chief disclaim?
Her infants should be taught to lisp his name.
ANONYMOUS.

Written by HENRY BROOKE, Esquire, Author of the Fool of Quality, of the History of Juliet Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Just published and now selling at BELL's Book-store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, PHILADELPHIA,

THE POLITICAL DUENNA:

A COMIC OPERA, in three acts, as it is performed by the servants of his Britannic Majesty.

With two remarkable LETTERS on American Affairs:

I. A Letter to Mr. John Wesley, on his calm address to the Americans. Supposed to be written by the celebrated Junius.

II. A Letter from an Irish Gentleman in London to his friend and countryman, in his Britannic Majesty's service, in America.

PERSONIFICATIONS in the Duenna.

Don Louis, K—g of B——n. Mac Boot, Earl of B—te. Boreas, Lord N—h. Twitcher, Lord S——h. Minden, Lord G—e G—rm—e. Mungo, Jerry Dyson. Weatherbeaten, Counsellor W—dd—rb——e. Caen-Wood, Lord M—sf—d. Dart-Ford, Lord D—tm—h. Canting John, John Wesley. Pinchey, Trinket-maker to his B——c M——y. Lieutenant of the Navy. Clara Raymond, Mistress to Lord S——h.

N. B. Bibles of various kinds, with English, Latin, and Greek School-books, are now selling at Bell's Book-store.

Goshen, July 6, 1778.

WAS stopt by the subscriber, a small quantity of linen, which he supposes to be stolen. Any person proving their property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have the same by applying to
Doctor JOSEPH MOORE.

I since understand the person's name was WILLIAM BROWN, a soldier, belonging to the Delaware state; he was wounded at Germantown, has since been at Reading Hospital, and has a pass to go to Wilmington, dated at the Valley Forge, 18th June, signed "D. Alal G. Coll. id MB."

WAS taken away, about the 4th of November last, from this city, a certain MARY MATTHEWS, a girl of eleven years old, being bound to the subscriber till she arrives at full age. She was taken forcibly by her mother Mary Matthews, living in New-London, Chester county, on her mistress being about to leave this city on account of the enemy, she threatening me very hard if I took her daughter amongst the *rebels*. Whoever brings the said Mary Matthews, with her daughter, to me, shall have Twenty Dollars Reward.
Philad. July 7, 1778. MARTHA SPENCER.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Moyamensing Township, Philadelphia County, on Thursday night the 9th instant, (July,) a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a long mane, five years old, her tail has been dock'd, but appears as though it never had been, trots altogether and is half blooded, has a small white spot high on the near buttock, and is shod all round. Also, a bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, near ten years old, paces intirely, has a small lump occasioned by the horn of a cow on the near buttock. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid by the subscriber for each of them, and charges if brought home, WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near North Wales Meeting-house, in Philadelphia county, on the 7th of May last, two grey HORSES.—The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.
SAMUEL WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharples, in Concord township, Chester county, on the 5th of May last, a black MARE, near 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, and thought to be eight or nine years old. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.
JOHN SHARPLES.

CAME to the stables of Elizabeth Sutter, in Strawberry Alley, a bright bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, 6 years old, and low in flesh. Whoever has lost the same may have him, by applying to the subscriber, inn-keeper in Strawberry Alley, and paying the charges.

N. B. The said Elizabeth Sutter keeps Entertainment for Man and Horse. ELIZABETH SUTTER.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hartford county, in the state of Maryland, on the 4th of June last, a negro man named BEN; a stout well set fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, thirty-eight years of age, very black, his two fore teeth remarkably far from each other; he is a sensible artful fellow.—His cloathing is, a good plain country cloth coat, leather breeches, or tow linen trowsers, a half-worn castor hat, and good shoes and buckles: He has sundry other cloaths, which perhaps he may change for regimentals, and it is supposed, by what he communicated to some of his companions, he will endeavour to go to the enemy. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have Fifteen Dollars, or if brought home the above reward and reasonable charges.
WILLIAM HOPKINS, junior.

RAN AWAY on the 21st of January last from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, a Scotch servant girl named JENNY CAMERON, short and thick, of a dark complexion, has dark brown hair rolled on a string: Had on and took with her a new lincey petticoat and bed gown with brown and white stripes, a lincey petticoat, with red, black and white stripes, one under brown quilt, patched with different colours of linen, an under brown and white petticoat, two new hempen shifts, three lawn caps, four linen handkerchiefs, three white and one purple, two pair of yarn stockings, one blue and the other brown, strong shoes with leather heels, two white tow aprons, and is supposed to have check aprons. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any jail, so that her master may have her again, shall have Ten Dollars reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SPEAKMAN.

RAN AWAY, the morning the British army left Philadelphia, a negro boy named TONY, country born, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, active and well made, a notorious rogue, and a great liar. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, living in Market-street, shall have TEN POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges. ROBERT BASS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the second inst. (July,) about a mile above the Rising Sun on the German Town road, a black mare, about fourteen hands high, with a small star, five years old, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, ANTHONY HUBBART.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of MICHAEL DUGAN's pasture, in the Northern Liberties, on the 6th inst. (July) a roan HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a black face and black fore feet, a white tail, black main, and several black spots about him. Whoever takes up said horse, (and thief, if stolen,) shall have Ten Pounds for horse and thief, and Five Pounds for the horse, by applying to ROBERT TURNER, on Market-street Wharf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 9th instant, from the plantation of Joshua Howell, on the Wissahickon road, a dark iron grey HORSE, eight years old, fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, and has a sore on the off side of his back. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief, if stolen, be brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges.
July 10. JOHN LAD HOWELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Flick's stable in Front-street, opposite the New Market in Philadelphia, about ten days ago, a white MARE, flea bitten, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, has a short tail, a black cross on her near hip, her breast chafed a little with the collar, paces and canters. Whoever will leave her at the above stable, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges from
Captain JAMES ARMITAGE.

LOST,

ON Sunday the 21st instant, (June) between Bristol and Philadelphia, a RED MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, in which were several receipts and other papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it to the printer hereof, shall have Four Dollars reward.

AVILLA, (in Spain,) March 3.

OUR fleet at Cadiz, compoſed of twenty-one ſhips of the line, will ſoon be joined by a French ſquadron, which will ſecure the return of our fleet from the Havanna, which was to ſail from thence this month, with thirty millions of dollars; part of our army which was at the Brazils is deſtined to ſecure our poſſeſſions in America.

Warſaw, Feb. 22. Notwithſtanding the reports of an accommodation between the Turks and Ruſſians, letters from the Dnieſter adviſe, that the Ruſſians had ſent a reinforcement of ſeveral thouſand men to their army in Moldavia, which amounts to 30,000 men, excluſive of their Coſſacks. They are forming large magazines.

Saxony, March 2. England meets with great difficulty in procuring auxiliary troops from Germany, as it is much againſt the will of the people that they go out of their own country. Of the 900 men from Anhalt Zerbſt, 140 deſerted near Groſs. One Lieutenant left his regiment, with 50 men, at Loſe, beſides many more who deſerted from different places.

Warſaw, March 11. We are aſſured that a body of Auſtrian troops is marching towards the borders of the Viſtula, and we have a report that the King of Pruſſia has eſtabliſhed a flying bridge at Graudentz, on the above river, to facilitate the paſſage of his troops.

Paris, March 13. The Count d'Eſtaign has received orders to repair to Toulon, to take upon him the command of ſeventeen ſhips there, which are ready to ſail; and we learn that he will have under him the Counts de Breuguon and de Broves, as Admirals. Count d'Eſtaign has already taken leave of the King.

The ſquadrons at Toulon or Breſt are deſigned to go and meet the Spaniſh galions, whoſe cargo is valued at more than 200 millions of French livres, in gold and ſilver. Theſe galions are to ſail from Vera Cruz, in the courſe of the preſent month, under the eſcort of eleven ſhips of the line, and ſeventeen more are ready to ſail from Cadiz to go and meet them.

Paris, March 14. The Count d'Eſtaing, an excellent ſea officer, ſet out this day for Toulon, to take the command of twelve ſhips of the line, and frigates actually armed in that port, whoſe deſtination is not known. The Count Duchaffault is cruizing off Belleiſle, with five men of war, and ſome frigates; and we have another large ſquadron, which will be ready to ſail from Breſt the 15th of April. We have alſo 30,000 men on the coaſts of Brittanny and Normandy; 20,000 on the coaſts of Provence and Languedoc, and the court has given orders to aſſemble 20,000 more troops near Calais.

The treaty of commerce between us and the Colonies, was, it is ſaid, ſigned at Verſailles, the 17th of December laſt. It is aſſured that Spain and Portugal are included in it; that the title of Excellency is therein given to Dr. Franklin, and that on the 4th of January a ſhip ſailed from one of our ports for America, to get the ratification of the Congreſs to the ſaid treaty. Thus there is room to hope that this affair will be concluded before the arrival of the Engliſh Commiſſaries in America, charged with the plan of accommodation with America.

Madrid, March 23. In all probability our ſquadron at Cadiz, will ſoon ſail in order to meet the Vera Cruz fleet that ſailed from Buenos Ayres. Then our forces will amount to 60 ſhips of the line, which will be very reſpectable.

Orders have juſt been iſſued, that four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of dragoons, ſhould immediately march to Corrunna. The reaſon of which is yet a ſecret.

Toulon, March 29. All our ſhips are fitting out with the utmoſt diſpatch. It is reported, they will form two ſquadrons, one of which will be commanded by the Count D'Eſtaigne, and will be compoſed of two ſhips of 80 guns, ſix of 74, three of 64, one of 50 and ſix frigates. Mr. De Borda is appointed Major General of this ſquadron. Nothing can be compared to the vigilance with which the Count D'Eſtaigne hurries on the armament of this fleet. He has cauſed all the officers cabbins of his own ſhip the Languedoc, to be be knocked away, and ordered his own hammock to be ſlung between two guns, as the reſt of his officers. This fleet will be ready to ſail about the 10th or 12th of next month. Some think they are to go Breſt others to America. What renders the laſt opinion the moſt probable is, that they have taken in water ſufficient to laſt them four months. They are the fineſt ſhips, have the heavieſt artillery, and are commanded by the beſt officers.

It is reported, that Admiral Keppel has ſailed for the Mediterranean with 16 ſhips. If theſe two fleets meet they will be pretty nearly matched.

The report is generally credited that Spain intends to attack Gibraltar, to facillitate which, they have obtained from the Emperor of Morocco, that his ſubjects ſhall furniſh the Engliſh with no more proviſions. What is a certain truth is, that they have tranſported a formidable train of artillery to the lines of St. Roche.

Bourdeaux, April 4. On the firſt of this month an American frigate, of 24 guns, from Boſton, arrived in our port, and brought in an Engliſh prize which ſhe had taken on her paſſage, valued at 24,000 l. ſterling. On the day of her arrival, the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, landed, and after being received and entertained by our principal merchants. he yeſterday ſet out for Paris.

Fourteen Britiſh ſhips are now ſtopped in this port, and faſtened to our key.

Rouen, April 3. By letters from London we are informed, that the greateſt warlike preparations are making in England, they have laid an embargo on all our ſhipping as we have on theirs. There was only one French ſhip in the Thames.

Mr. Du Sartin, Miniſter of Marine, has wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, that they may expect a rupture with Great-Britain.

Breſt, April 2. The French frigate the Bird, M. de Kergariou, commander, met near Beliſle the Engliſh veſſel of war the Hawke, took her and carried her into port Louis.

Twelve ſhips of the line ready for ſea, are in our harbour, four more will be ready the 15th, and the remainder of the ſquadron in all this month.

BOSTON, July 2, 1778.

On Tueſday laſt, arrived in Port the private armed Ship Marlborough, Captain Babcock, together with five Prizes, taken by the Marlborough and other Veſſels of War, fitted out by the Inhabitants of the United States, to cruize againſt their Enemies. Their cargoes conſiſt of Rum, Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated May 19, 1778.

"The abſence of your friend Mr. Williams will prevent your receiving any letters from him by this conveyance.—He is gone to Breſt to give neceſſary ſupplies to the Ranger, to enable her to repair the damage of an engagement ſhe has had with a King's ſhip, called the Drake, of 20 guns, and 156 men, which was ſent out to *take* the Ranger; they met, and after an obſtinate conteſt of 65 minutes the American flag was triumphant—the Drake had 42 killed and wounded, among the former is the captain and firſt lieutenant.—The Ranger, at the time of engaging, had only 123 men on board, (18 guns) Capt. Jones having thin'd his crew by prizes, 5 he took in St. George's channel, 3 he ſunk, the other 2 are at Breſt, excluſive of the Drake. The Ranger had 8 killed and wounded in the engagement, the captain of marines included among the former. Capt. Jones landed at White-Haven, ſpiked up between 30 and 40 cannon, ſet fire to the ſhipping, and did other damage.—There is now at Breſt between 30 and 40 ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates, compleatly mann'd, and ready for ſea, commanded by Count d'Arvilliers. There is alſo a fleet of obſervation at Spithead, under the command of Admiral Keppel, theſe are intended as a check on each other, ſhould they meet probably ſomething of conſequence may happen."

We are well informed that the Marine Court Martial now ſitting in this Harbour have honourably acquitted Capt. Manly, and recommended him to Congreſs as a ſpirited and brave Officer. Said Court have unanimouſly adjudged Hector McNeil, Eſq; to be diſmiſſed from the Service of the United States of America; and that he be declared incapable hereafter of holding any Office in the Navy of ſaid States.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Thompſon's trial began at the ſame Court, who commanded the Rawleigh at the capture of the Alfred. In our accounts laſt week from the Southward, we mentioned, that Capt. Barry was on his way here to take the command of the Rawleigh; this gentleman has ſince arrived, to enter, we hear, on that command.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived a Veſſel, in 5 Weeks from France, by whom we learn, That a Fleet of 21 Sail of Men of War, ſailed from Nantz on the 13th April, for America, with the Ambaſſador on board from the Court of France, bound to Congreſs. We alſo hear that Earl Chatham died in London the beginning of May.

An officer in the Continental frigate, the Boſton, in which the Hon. John Adams, Eſq; ſailed from hence in February laſt for France, lately arrived from Halifax. He was put on board a rich prize, taken by the Boſton, and valued at 80,000 £. ſterl. which was afterwards retaken by a Britiſh frigate, and carried into Halifax. He reports, That on her paſſage the Boſton had a very narrow eſcape, having been ſtruck with lightning, which ſhattered her maſt, and made it's way almoſt to the magazine of powder, but providentially did not reach it; by which the ſhip, and all on board were preſerved from inſtant deſtruction. Her ſafe arrival in France was mentioned in our laſt. We hear, ſhe took two other prizes of conſiderable value, which were ordered for Europe.

PROVIDENCE, June 13.

Since our laſt the privateer ſhip Marlborough, Capt. Babcock of this place, arrived in port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken 28 prizes: Six of the moſt valuable were manned, and three of them have arrived; the others were ſunk or deſtroyed. She brought in with her a ſhip laden with dry goods, wine, porter, &c. and a brig with proviſions; a large Guineaman, having on board 300 ſlaves, was ordered to South-Carolina. The Marlborough has large quantities of valuable effects on board, taken from the enemy.

June 27. Saturday Night laſt four fiſhing Boats from Newport were captured in the Bay by a Waleboat, and ten Men made priſoners, among which are the Gunner and Carpenter of one of the Enemy's Ships.

Since our laſt a Number of the Inhabitants of Briſtol and Warren, who were captured by the Enemy in their late burning Expedition to thoſe Towns, have returned in a Flag of Truce. Three or four other Priſoners, taken at the ſame Time, are returned on Parole.

On Wedneſday arrived at Head-Quarters Mr. Thomas Gates, acting Lieutenant, and Mr. Henry Stevens, Surgeon's mate, of the Lark frigate. Being weary of the Britiſh navy, and ſenſible of the injuſtice of carrying on the war with America, they determined to quit the diſagreeable ſervice; they accordingly went from the ſhip to Newport, where they purchaſed a boat, and in the night rowed over to Point Judith, and ſurrendered themſelves to our guards, from whence they were conducted here.

TRENTON, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, dated Engliſh-Town, June 29*th*, 1778.

"I have for two weeks paſt been with the militia of this State, under the command of Major-General Dickinſon. It truly affords me the moſt heartfelt pleaſure to ſee in what numbers and how ſuddenly my brave countrymen poured in from every quarter, to the defence of our glorious cauſe. During the whole time they underwent the greateſt fatigues, ſevere and long marches, without a murmur.—In every ſkirmiſh they behaved with the greateſt ſpirit, and appearing always confident of the courage and prudence of their General, they obeyed his orders of every kind with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and alacrity. At the drawbridge near Bordentown, when General Dickinſon with great propriety had ordered ſome lines to be thrown up, they appeared anxiouſly to deſire the arrival of the enemy. The continental troops and great part of the militia had however been withdrawn, except thoſe of Colonels Philips and Shreve, who were previouſly detached to guard a ford one mile further up the creek, and only the three regiments of Colonels Frealinghuyſen, Van Dike and Webſter remained, when a party of the enemy appeared, and with great zeal began to repair the bridge, which had been cut down. Upon the very news of their approach, the troops ruſhed down with the greateſt impetuoſity, and a ſmall party from one of the regiments which happened to be conſiderably advanced, cauſed them to retire, after having killed four and wounded ſeveral others. In the morning the lines were again manned, but the enemy thought proper to change their rout. This conduct of the militia ſaved, in my opinion, Trenton and the country adjacent from rapine and deſolation. In ſhort, their conduct during the whole time, gave me the moſt pleaſing ideas of the ſtrong *love of liberty* which is natural to the human ſoul. Surely whilſt the farmers of the country are induced by the mere fondneſs for freedom to leave all their domeſtic concerns at this ſeaſon of the year, and undergo the hardſhips of a ſoldier's life; to ſuffer the ſeveral fatigues, and with pleaſure face every danger—I ſay, whilſt this continues to be the ſpirit of Americans—*Americans muſt and will be free.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

Early laſt Sunday afternoon his Excellency Monſieur GERARD, Ambaſſador from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States, arrived in this city. He was accompanied from Cheſter to an elegant apartment provided for him in Market ſtreet by a committee of Congreſs appointed for that purpoſe. On his Entrance into the city he was ſaluted by Colonel Proctor's artillery. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the joy that appeared in every good man's countenance upon this auſpicious event. The frigate which brought his Excellency to Cheſter is one of a French fleet of twelve ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, from Toulon, under command of the Count d'Eſtaing, which arrived laſt week off Chingoteague in Virginia, and being furniſhed with pilots at that place, were, we hear, to proceed to Sandy-Hook, from whence we hourly expect to hear the moſt important intelligence.

The Hon. Mr. Dean, our late worthy Plenipotentiary at the court of France, arrived in the ſame frigate with his Excellency the French Ambaſſador, and accompanied him to the city. The frigate has paſſed one line of the chivaux de frize, and is hourly expected up before the town.

Who would have thought, (ſays a correſpondent) that the American colonies imperfectly known in Europe a few years ago, and claimed by every pettyfoging lawyer in the Houſe of Commons, and every cobler in the beer houſes of London, as a part of their property, ſhould in the courſe of three years of a war with Great-Britain, receive an Ambaſſador from the moſt powerful monarchy in Europe.

We hear that the Roebuck, a Britiſh man of war of forty four guns, was a few days ago chaſed on ſhore near Cape Henlopen by one of the French fleet lately arrived on this coaſt: She now lies deſerted by the crew, they having fled into the country.

Mr. Butler, formerly an Indian agent, under Sir William Johnſon, with a conſiderable force, conſiſting of regular troops and indians, have made an attack on the ſettlement at Wioming, and have done ſome miſchief, the particulars are not yet come to hand, but there is reaſon to fear, that if immediate and effectual meaſures are not taken to ſtop the progreſs of this invaſion, it will be attended with very ſerious and diſtreſſing conſequences. Congreſs have it under their conſideration.

The public is warned not to be anxious to make haſty purchaſes of cloathing and other neceſſaries, at the very extravagant prices at preſent extorted by the dealers. It ſhould be conſidered, that the arrival of a ſuperior naval force on the coaſts of this country, ſent for our relief by our great and good ally the King of France, has already broken the chain of cruizers, which heretofore diſappointed almoſt every effort made by our European friends to ſupply us. But, conſidering the very expoſed ſituation of the goods lately hurried away from this city (now water borne in the bay of New-York) we may contemplate the likelihood of ſeeing ſome dozens of theſe valuable cargoes returning very ſoon to our wharfs, as prizes to the Count d'Eſtaing, and conſigned to Congreſs for ſale. It is certain that the French Admiral would not be able to find a more ſuitable market for theſe merchandizes.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a brown and white COW, with the top of her off ear cut off. Whoever will give information of ſaid Cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and the charges paid.

2 w. HENRY O'NEAL.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July* 13, 1778.

WHEREAS, by repeated and daily information, it appears, that James Fitzpatrick, blackſmith, hath for ſome time paſt, and yet doth, at and near the Valley-hill, in Cheſter county, infeſt the highway leading from this city to Lancaſter, committing robbery on the good ſubjects of this State paſſing thereon: On conſideration,

Ordered, That a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid James Fitzpatrick, ſo that he be convicted of the ſaid offence.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

On the 5th of July died, Doctor LEWIS HOWELL, of the ſecond Jerſey regiment, a gentleman whoſe military deportment, as well in the line as ſtaff, is known to have done honour to himſelf and juſtice to his country.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, an inhabitant of Freehold, who was in the action on the 28th ult. dated the day after the battle, and addreſſed to his father in this city.

"HONOURED SIR,

"I have the happineſs to inform you that we are all in good health, and our property ſafe. You, no doubt, have heard the rout o. the enemy, and been much concerned about us; but you may now rejoice indeed. Yeſterday the flower of the Britiſh army were compleatly routed by our troops, and are at this mom nt many miles below the Court-houſe. The deſtruction the enemy have made is dreadful. A great number of houſes, barns and out-houſes, on and near the public roads, are entirely reduced to aſhes. They have been all round us, and yet we have eſcaped. They ſurpriſed our picket at Craig's mill, and put them to flight; and, I believe, one half hour would have deſtroyed us in this ſettlement, root and branch, had not General Dickinſon come directly into it at the very time, and by that means ſaved us. The Britiſh light horſe appeared upon the heights juſt to the eaſtward of us; and I am credibly informed, that a party of them were coming on the back of us to deſtroy this neighbourhood, and that three of them were taken near the hill to the weſtward. Our main army came the road by Davis's tavern and Engliſh-Town.

"As I was with the army myſelf, and even in advance of the infantry, I can give you ſome general idea of the engagement.

"General Lee, with an advanced body of the army, marched down the road by Foreman's mills, and came out in old Mr. Wikoff's fields. The enemy were then retreating towards the Dutch Lane. I rode up with the cavalry to have a fair ſight of them, and proceeded with them paſt Mr. Wikoff's, when the light horſe of the enemy made a charge upon us, which obliged us to retreat to the infantry. Then their light infantry and grenadiers came on againſt us; their field pieces at the ſame time played upon us very briſkly.

"The main body of our army were, at that time, between Engliſh Town and the new Meeting-houſe. General Lee retreated, and brought the enemy on to Robert Rhea's and Mr. Tennent's plantations, were the engagement chiefly was. Our artillery were planted on the heights between Mr. Sutfin's and Mr. Ferine's, and theirs by Mr. Tennent's. I can form an idea of the particular movements of the foot during the engagement only from the dead, as I was in the heat of it upon the heights by Mr. Hugins's with General Green.

"The enemy loſt a great many men on the heights by Mr. Tennent's and in Mr. Sutfin's orchard, and thereabouts. The Highlanders came round to the left of our army to flank them, but our men attacked them in young John Craig's fields, and put them to the rout compleatly.

"They left a vaſt many dead upon the field of action, and we gained a compleate victory over them. They retired from the ground with the greateſt precipitation, leaving alſo a number of their officers behind them, tho' many were carried off in the time of the engagement."

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Freehold, near the field of battle, to a Gentleman in this city, dated June 30, 1778.

"I would have wrote to you ſooner, but I wanted to ſee how it was like to go with our part of the country. I thank God we have eſcaped. Not one of the Britiſh light horſe has been at our houſe, but I hear they were actually on the plantation, when the militia under General Dickinſon arrived here laſt Friday afternoon. We had five hundred of them with us on Friday night; and I believe their coming, as they did, prevented our looſing the houſe and every thing elſe.

"The enemy declared, at Robert M'Knight's, they intended to pay us a viſit the next day, as they went down to the Court-houſe, and ſaid their orders were to burn all the houſes in this neighbourhood. Doctor Henderſon is burnt out, as alſo Peter Foreman, David Foreman, Benjamin Covenoven, George Walker, Mr. Solomon, David Covenoven, Garret Vanderveer, David Clayton, and a number of others. Moſt of the people on the public road have loſt every thing the enemy could carry off or deſtroy---But I am in hopes they are now going entirely off. They were yeſterday got as low as the Falls, and a party of our people were gone down to head them.

"The battle was fought in Mr. Tennent's and Mr. Sutfin's fields: The regulars lay as thick as bees round Mr. Sutfin's. There was a gentleman here yeſterday, who ſays, the Engliſh have loſt a thouſand men. I fear the two armies will make a famine among us."

*** We are obliged to omit ſeveral articles of intelligence and many advertiſements this day for want of room, which ſhall be inſerted in this paper of Thurſday next.

Newtown, July 13, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Bucks County, That the reſpective public offices of Prothonotary, Regiſter, Recorder, &c. for ſaid County, will be opened at Newtown aforeſaid, the 22d inſtant, at which time all tavern-keepers who have already obtained licences under the Commonwealth, and thoſe who have been recommended at the laſt and former Courts, are requeſted to attend and take out their licences.

I. W.

Philadelphia County, ſs.

PURSUANT to a writ of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, I do hereby ſummon the Repreſentatives choſen for the County of Philadelphia to meet the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the other Counties in ſaid Commonwealth in General Aſſembly, at the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of Auguſt next enſuing.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, 13th July, 1778.

IMPORTED in the brigantine DELAWARE, from St. Euſtatia, and now opening in the ſtore lately occupied by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, in Water-ſtreet,

THE under-mentioned Articles, which will be ſold as low as the times will admit, for Caſh only, viz. Ruſſia drillings and Ruſſia duck; checks and ſtripes, Nankeens, Britannias, broadcloths and ſhalloons, red and white flannels, knives and forks, penknives, croſs-cut ſaw and handſaw files, needles, plated and regimental buttons, an aſſortment of Scotch threads, and coffee.

ANTHONY VITALY,

TAKES this method to inform his cuſtomers, That he has removed from Market-ſtreet, to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Sugars, Baccaba Snuff, &c. from Martinique. He hopes that his former obliging cuſtomers will continue their favours as heretofore.

J. NORMAN, ENGRAVER,
Oppoſite the old Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public in general, that he engraves architecture, landſcapes, frontiſpieces, ſhop bills, bills of exchange, cyphers, ornaments, &c. in the neateſt and beſt manner: Likewiſe Copper-plate printing.

He has for ſale, by the dozen or retail, new and compleat inſtructions for the violin, maps of the continent, ditto of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, childrens books, drawing books, pocket almanacks, a plan of the city of Philadelphia and a neat engraving of the New Gaol, a print of General Waſhington, the engagement between the Row gallies and the Roebuck, the cannonade at Trenton; alſo a few aſſes ſkin memorandum-books, &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on the 26th day of December laſt, an apprentice lad named GEORGE GEYLER, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet ſix inches high; had on a brown regimental coatee when he went away; is very talkative, a good workman at his trade, and has been ſeen about the city. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL KEHR.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1778.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of February laſt, a Dutch ſervant boy named JACOB BLENN, by trade a baker, about fourteen years of age, about four feet five or ſix inches high, well ſet, broad full face, down look, ſandy hair, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a ſmall round hat, a brown coatee with large metal buttons, and the foreparts lined with blue ſhalloon, a white cloth under jacket, leather breeches, grey knit ſtockings, old ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to his maſter, living at the lower end of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, from

GEORGE THUM.

TAKEN UP near the ſign of the White Horſe, on Lancaſter Road, a ſmall bay HORSE, ten or eleven years old, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. By applying to Mr BENTLEY, at the ſign of the Red Lyon, in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, he may know where the horſe is at paſture.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield Townſhip, Philadelphia County, in the night of the 6th inſt. (July) a bright bay MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſhort curly mane, and is branded on the near ſhoulder W H, but the H not plain to be ſeen. Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS for the mare, if brought to the owner, and EIGHT DOLLARS for the thief, if brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HICKS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On the 4th inſtant, (July) out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown road, two miles and a half from town,

A SORREL MARE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head remarkably low, a long blaze in her face, half her mane hogged, and tail cut ſhort. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by RACHEL TAYLOR.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Camp at the Valley Forge, on the 18th of June laſt, a grey HORSE, about four feet eight inches high, eight years old, and branded on the near buttock R. a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr. JONATHAN FRITCHARD, near the Yellow Springs, in Cheſter County, or to the ſubſcriber with the army, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Adj.
10th Virginia Reg. 2d Brigade.

THIS MORNING at Nine o'clock,
Will be SOLD at Public Vendue, at
JONAS PHILLIPS's STORE,
In Front-ſtreet,

ALL the GOODS belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM BARRELL, deceaſed, for account of Stephen Collins, adminiſtrator; to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold; conſiſting of various ſorts of Dry Goods, a large aſſortment of Hardware, Pepper, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and ſome Buckets for extinguiſhing fire, &c. &c.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BARREL, late of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to them in bring to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement. STEPHEN COLLINS, Adm.

Philadelphia, July 4.

N. B. Sundry goods, being the remainder of ſaid Barrell's ſtore, conſiſting chiefly of remnants of a variety of kinds, to be ſold by ſaid Adminiſtrator, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt church.

STOLEN laſt Night,
Out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, at the Croſs Keys, on the Philadelphia Road, near the White Horſe,

A BLACK roan HORSE, nine years old, heavy made and fit for a waggon, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the horſe alone TEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD JACOBS, or
July 10, 1778. JAMES MERCER.

A Light grey HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long black tail and mane, a large head, and a ſmall black ſpot on the left ſide of his neck, ſeven years old this ſpring, a full blooded Yorick from Virginia, and formerly the property of Col. Joſeph Parker of that State, was taken from the owner during the action of the 28th of June by a Virginia ſoldier, who it is ſuppoſed has deſerted with him. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe, and delivering him to JOHN M. NESBIT, *Eſquire, in Philadelphia, or Colonel* WALTER STEWART, *commanding the 2d Pennſylvania regiment, at Camp, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars Reward.*

N. B. The ſaddle, bridle, and one piſtol were carried off with him. *Brunſwick, July* 3, 1778.

Reading, June 26, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Berks, Lancaſter, Cumberland and York Counties, who have any demands againſt the late Quarter-Maſter-General's department in ſaid Counties, to bring in their accounts to the reſpective Deputies in each County, ſo that they may be ſettled either by certificate, or as it may beſt ſuit the reſpective Deputies to ſettle them: And as I ſuſpect there may be a number of receipts yet remaining in the hands of the farmers, &c. and in order that none of them may complain I take this method to inform them, that thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, may depend on their not being ſettled, nor any certificates given after ſaid day, by

MARK BIRD, late A. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the Records and Public Papers of the Delaware State, and all belonging to the County of Newcaſtle, have fallen into the hands of the enemy on the twelfth day of September laſt, at Wilmington, and were afterwards brought by them to this city, where, by information, moſt if not all of them were left, and have been ſecured by well diſpoſed perſons for the benefit of the State. NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcriber is authorized and impowered by his Excellency CÆSAR RODNEY, Eſquire, Preſident of ſaid State, in purſuance of a vote of the General Aſſembly, to demand, receive and ſecure all ſuch Records and Public Papers from any perſon or perſons in whoſe hands they, or any of them, may be found; and alſo to pay any charge incurred in ſecuring the ſame. It is therefore hoped that every perſon, having any of ſaid Records or Papers in his cuſtody, will carefully deliver or ſend them to Col. William Bradford, at the Coffee-houſe, as ſpeedily as poſſible, who is impowered to receive the ſame, and pay the charges in my abſence. I ſhall attend myſelf for four days at ſaid place, preciſely at twelve o'clock. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, of Newcaſtle County, Eſq; and the ſubſcriber, had the misfortune, at the ſame time and place the Records were captured, to have their books and public papers of all kinds likewiſe taken and brought up to Philadelphia; and as they can be of no benefit but to the owners, all perſons who may have been ſo friendly as to have ſecured any of them, are earneſtly requeſted to deliver them alſo to Col. Bradford, and to no other perſon, who will reward them amply for any trouble or expence. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.

STOLEN laſt night from the Plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Lancaſter road, a dark bay HORSE, better than 15 hands high, without brand or ear mark, has loſt one of his fore ſhoes, about ſix years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and the thief, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottſgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the Plantation above mentioned.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from a paſture near Darby, on the 21ſt of June laſt, a bay MARE, with black mane and long ſwith tail, a blaze and ſnip in the face, and has a remarkable large head and ears: She is five years old, near fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, trots, canters and paces a little. Whoever delivers her to Doctor CLARKSON, near Windſor Forge, in Lancaſter County, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

VIENNA, *March* 2.

THEIR Imperial Majeſties have appointed General Laudohn Field Marſhal of their armies.

Frankfort, March 9. Letters from Vienna adviſe, that they had received intelligence from Conſtantinople, that the Porte had declared war againſt Ruſſia the 20th of January laſt.

Amſterdam, March 12. Letters from L'Orient adviſe, that the Cavaillon, from Bengal, but laſt from the Iſle of France, was arrived there, with the melancholy news, that on the 22d of May laſt, ſix French ſhips, and one Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman, had periſhed in the Ganges, in a furious hurricane.

LONDON, *March* 9.

A war in Germany is thought to be inevitable. The diſpute begins between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia; France takes part with the King of Pruſſia; England will become involved, and Hanover of courſe will be an early, as well as an eaſy ſacrifice.

Young *Storer* is daily preſſing Lord Carliſle to go one of the Commiſſioners to America; in hopes that he ſhall be appointed *Secretary*. To what a diſtreſſing ſituation are Miniſters reduced, when they are obliged to accept of ſuch *fops* and *panada macaronies* as theſe, to negotiate with the grave, ſober members of Congreſs!—But the old, wiſe men of America, will treat theſe perfumed and powdered puppies with contempt. When theſe Commiſſioners talk of the King's deſire to make peace, thoſe wiſe men will anſwer, (in the words of Cato)

Bid him diſband his legions,
Reſtore the Commonwealth to liberty,....
Bid him do this, and (America) is his friend.

But to explain this paſſage to the Commiſſioners, it muſt run thus, viz. "Withdraw your fleet and army, acknowledge the independency of America, and *then* "we will treat, but not before."

The petition for peace with America, now ſigning in Weſtminſter, it is thought, will be ſigned by all the traders. Near twelve hundred principal merchants and traders, in the city, have already ſigned it. It is ſaid, that it will be preſented on Friday next; the ſame day that the city petition is to be preſented to the King, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

March 13. A correſpondent acquaints us, that the baggage of the *firſt Commiſſioner* going out to America, is making up to be ready for his Lordſhip next week; and as the contents are a little *curious for a Plenipotentiary*, he has ſent us the following particulars of it:

Six dozen of beſt ſcented chicken gloves.
One dozen bottles eſſence of roſes.
Twelve ditto lavender.
Thirty ſix pound of red and white powder.
Half a dozen opera glaſſes.
Forty boxes of pearl coloured powder for the teeth.
Three groſs of bruſhes, ditto.
Ninety wardrobe caſes for cloaths.
Forty pair of *red* heeled ſhoes.
One dozen muffs.
Twelve dozen beſt toothpicks.
An *Abridgment* of the Hiſtory of America, for the *uſe of children*.
Hoyle upon Games.
Inſtitutes of the Game of Whiſt.
The Calculation of Chances.
Two portable billiard tables.
A cheſt of ſweetmeats.
Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis, in *calf*.
Lord Carliſle's Poems.
A wooden horſe to exerciſe on ſhip board.
Three Italian greyhounds.
A piano forte.

And

HIS SECRETARY.

Upon the largeſt Jewel's dropping out of his Majeſty's Crown on his Coration.

WELL I remember on that crouded day,
Which gave thee, George, of all theſe iſles the ſway;
A ſerious omen of an early date,
Which threaten'd a convulſion of the ſtate;
When on thy brow they plac'd the royal Crown,
Then the moſt precious jewel tumbl'd down:
Now it is verify'd—events muſt tell,
The jewel was *America*—that fell. N.

March 16. It is now abſurd to ſpeak of the Britiſh lion. The juſt emblem of this country at this time (ſince Scottiſh Counſels have made us the deriſion of the world) is not the lion himſelf, but the aſs that is covered with the lion's ſkin.

Mr. Livingſton, Governor of the Jerſeys, in a ſpeech he made to the Aſſembly of that Province, gave a true deſcription of the majority in certain Houſes. He ſaid, "they were a penſioned confederacy againſt virtue, and liberty, and patriotiſm, and the rights of man: to exalt the moſt profligate, and debaſe the moſt virtuous." Candor and impartiality muſt allow, that it is now almoſt impoſſible for an honeſt man to thrive in this country.

Yeſterday a warrant under his Majeſty's Sign Manual, was ſent to Newgate, for the diſcharge of Mr. Ebenezer Smith Platt, who about fifteen months ſince was committed for treaſon at Savannah, in the Colony of Georgia.

The American Commiſſioners, going with the Conciliatory Inſtructions to America, are to receive 100l. per week each, the ſame as Lord and General Howe receive as Commiſſioners.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk, by order of his Britannic Majeſty, has wrote a letter of condolance to the widow of the late General Heiſter, on the loſs of her huſband; and at the ſame time informing her, that his Majeſty, as a mark of his eſteem, for the memory of the General, has aſſigned her a penſion of 200l. ſterling per annum.

March 17. The new arrangement for the Commiſſioners going to America with the olive branch, it is computed, will coſt this nation more than 300,000l. all expences included, even if they ſhould be ſucceſsful.

To the Editor *of the* General Advertiſer, *&c.*

SIR,

A SPEECH of Mr. Wilkes, publiſhed in a morning paper of December, 1775, I met with accidentally this day, and as the following extract from it deſcribes ſo well the unfortunate events which have ſucceeded, and the preſent humiliating ſituation of this kingdom, I wiſh you to reprint it, that the public may from thence judge whether my Lord North, who pledged himſelf to bring America to our feet, or that patriotic Alderman, has the beſt pretenſions to political ſagacity.

"Is any Miniſter weak enough to flatter himſelf with the conqueſt of North-America? The Americans will diſpute every inch of territory with you; a train of moſt *unfortunate events* will probably enſue; and the power of *recruiting*, perhaps of *ſubſiſting*, your forces, at ſuch a diſtance will be loſt. After an *unavailing ſtruggle of a very few years*, when the ruined merchant and manufacturer beſiege your doors, you will perhaps think of naming embaſſadors to the General Congreſs." It may not be amiſs to remark, that on the day the above-mentioned ſpeech was publiſhed, Bank and India Stock were above 30 per cent. higher than at preſent, and the three per cent. conſols, which Lord North valued on Friday laſt at 66l. 10s. ſold then at 89l. 17s. 6d. ſo that, according to the Miniſter's own eſtimation, the American war has coſt the holders of that ſtock, out of every 89l. 17s. 6d. twenty-three pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, beſides the extraordinary taxes to which they and their poſterity muſt (if a general bankruptcy does not prevent it) for ever be ſubject; and for this immenſe ſacrifice, what have we gained? Diſgrace, and the dreadful apprehenſion of yet greater evils! Such are the glorious effects of Lord North's adminiſtration.

March 12, 1778. B. Y.

BOSTON, *June* 22.

The public may rely on the genuineneſs of the following Letters, and that they were written by a perſon of a noted family in Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his Brother in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 25, 1778. (*taken in a late prize.*)

"I ſhall not enlarge ſave a few words which I moſt ardently wiſh to impreſs upon my brother's minds. The Independency of America is on viſionary ſcheme, nor far diſtant. And indeed ſo convinced are P—t of the reality of it, that they would moſt willingly give up all the accurſed acts wich have deluged my native country in blood, ſo that the Americans would give up that one point. It is now too late; and therefore as you value your eſtates and ſubſequent liberties, in time, ſecure yourſelves in your country's affection; and become fully attach'd to her righteous meaſures; otherwiſe I dread the loſs of your eſtates, and the impriſonment of your perſons. I know what I write. Every minute confirms me in the idea I firſt conceived of this diſpute, and it's concluſion.

It is not the ardent zeal of any *one* ſociety, nor the ambitious motives of Individuals, as too many imagine; but it is apparently the operation of God himſelf, both to ſcourge the inhabitants of America for their forgetfulneſs of the divine mercies and peculiar favours conferred upon them; and to manifeſt to the whole world, that America *ſhall be redeemed*. Their oppreſſors ſhall in turn be oppreſſed; and out of her ſufferings ſhall ariſe an Empire founded in piety and wiſdom, and whoſe extent and dominion ſhall exceed all that have preceeded her. But before this, the old world ſhall experience the bittereſt wars, and the moſt accumulated ſcourge. This is not viſionary—The ſufferings of America are not over; but they will not laſt long—This year, in my opinion, terminates the vengeance of her implacable enemies, and at the very period draws down the vengeance of Heaven upon herſelf. I am not at liberty to add more. Let my words be engraven on my Brothers hearts. This a warning to all of you. I wiſh our amiable and benevolent elder brother may be made aquainted *early* with the full contents of this letter. He has been induced by a too faithful friendſhip to *one* man, whoſe ruin will ſoon be accompliſhed in Pennſylvania; and when he ſeeks ſupport here, his advocates nor their friends will be able to preach comfort to themſelves; what then will become of him, his wife and daughter, and eſtate. I commend my dear Sally and children to your paternal care, &c.

In juſtice to the public, and the paper currency, we give another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated January, 26, 1778.

"Since writing the within yeſterday, I have revolved in my mind *the certainty* of American Independence being *ſoon* fully aſcertained by a public declaration; and ſupport of it by ſome of the *firſt* powers in Europe, as well as the neceſſity, *not choice*, which this nation will be under to acknowledge it e're long—and reflecting on the depreciated currency of the Congreſs at this time, in your city, and parts of Pennſylvania, and knowing it is in your power to obtain gold and ſilver by drawing your money out of London, I *do* from a *regard* to your own intereſt, as well as mine, ſincerely recommend it to you, to buy up as much of it as you poſſibly can, *at a reduced rate*, in company; as I am ſure it will riſe and flouriſh with more credit, and aſtabliſhed value, than it has ever done ſince it's firſt emiſſion. The plans I am laying here for your future benefits, and the reſponſibility of my eſtate in caſe of any loſs (which cannot happen) warrant my placing *full* confidence in your compliance with *this eager ſolicitation*, or otherwiſe, I would communicate *this intelligence where I know* it would be ſeized upon with aridity. Orders from others are going from hence on the ſame ſpeculation; therefore exert yourſelf for your and my advantage—and keep the propoſition a profound ſecret, except to my dear Sally; for wonderful, dear Charles, are the changes which will *ſhortly* take place in Europe in behalf of America—though *yet* but little conceived, or expected, by the people at large." I am your's, &c.

"P. S. Make your purchaſes of the *rank enemies* to American liberty---and of courſe to the liberties of all mankind!"

TRENTON, *July* 8.

Laſt Saturday being the Anniverſary of the Declaration of our Independence, was commemorated at Princeton with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy for our happy deliverance from tyranny and arbitrary power, and the glorious proſpect of tranſmitting freedom and happineſs to our lateſt poſterity. At ſix o'clock in the afternoon (a ſignal gun having been previouſly fired to collect the inhabitants) the ſolemnity commenced by the diſcharge of thirteen rounds of cannon, being ſome of the braſs fieldpieces taken from General Burgoyne, *one* of the three *conquerors of America*. The diſcharge of the cannon was ſucceded by three huzzas from a large concourſe of people, all exulting in the opportunity of expreſſing their gratulations in being delivered from the yoke of a mercileſs tyrant and his execrable miſions. After this his Excellency the Governor, with ſuch of the Members of the Legiſlative Council and General-Aſſembly as were in town, with the Officers of the Army and Militia, and the Gentlemen of the place, repaired to the Governor's quarters, where they paſſed the remainder of the day with great feſtivity and decorum, and drank the following toaſts:

1. The Honourable the Congreſs.
2. The free and Independent States of America.
3. His Excellency General Waſhington.
4. The American Army and Navy.
5. May our Independence endure while the ſun ſhall ſhine or the rivers flow.
6. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our illuſtrious ally, and the magnanimous protector of the rights of mankind.
7. May the Confederated States of America be ever ſupported by the ſame public virtue and patriotiſm by which they were eſtabliſhed.
8. Our Ambaſſadors at the court of Verſailles.
9. The State of New-Jerſey.
10. Our brave and patriotic Militia.
11. All our Officers and Privates engaged in the battle near Monmouth Court-houſe, in which we obtained a complete victory over the choiceſt and moſt veteran of the enemy's troops.
12. The memory of all the heroes who have fallen in defence of American liberty during the war.
13. May our example excite the oppreſſed in every part of the world to reſiſt the outrages of tyranny; and may they be equally ſucceſsful in aſſerting the natural and unalienable rights of mankind.

In the evening the inhabitants teſtified their joy by a general illumination of the village.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer lately holden in the county of Monmouth, the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment againſt Cyrenus Van Mater, for giving information to the enemy, and thereby being the cauſe of their taking the Hon. Richard Stockton, Eſq. and John Covenhoven, Eſq. in the month of December, 1776. Van Mater put himſelf upon his trial, and the Jury found him guilty; the Court thereupon ſentenced him to pay a fine of 300l. and to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment. We hear that the enemy, in their late paſſage through that county, releaſed Van Mater; who, after having piloted them through his own neighbourhood, went off with them to New-York, leaving a large real and perſonal eſtate behind him, which we preſume will be forfeited for his crimes.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated July 4, 1778.

"The Anniverſary of INDEPENDENCE has occaſioned another grand day, far ſurpaſing the *feu de joye* at the old camp, which I formerly deſcribed to you. The orders were not iſſued till evening yeſterday, and then not ſo full as to raiſe great expectations. I have already deſcribed to you the ſituation of my quarters, which commands a view of the bridge and the oppoſite ſhore, ſo that I could ſee every man as he paſſed to the ground. The front line of the army extended from the redoubt on the height, a little above Brunſwick, upwards of two miles up the river on the weſt ſide; the ſecond line at ſome diſtance in the rear, not quite ſo extenſive---The park was placed on the right of the front line at the redoubt, and upwards of thirty pieces of cannon interſperſed at proper diſtances throughout the lines. After his Excellency with his ſuite had rid round the lines and returned to his quarters, on a ſignal given from thence, 13 pieces of cannon were fired at the park, which were followed by a running fire of muſketry and artillery, beginning on the right of the front, throughout the whole of both lines---After this three huzzas to the perpetual and undiſturbed Independence of the United States of America. The ſame round was performed a ſecond and third time, and exceedingly well executed every time. My ſituation being high and at a convenient diſtance in the front, afforded me a complete view of the whole, and preſented by far the grandeſt ſight I ever beheld. The running fire of muſketry is grand of itſelf, but the cannon throwing out their columns of ſmoak, and adding their ſounds at proper diſtances, made it magnificent beyond deſcription.

"The enemy are ſaid to be gone from Middletown a few miles, and it is imagined they will all be out of the ſtate by to-morrow.—At half paſt three to-morrow morning the left wing of our army begins its march for King's ferry, 70 miles from hence; the other two grand diviſions will follow the 6th and 7th, leaving Maxwell's brigade and Col. Morgan's corps (about 2000 to 2500 men) to cover New Jerſey.

"The Court-Martial for the trial of General Lee did not get to buſineſs till this morning: As many witneſſes will be examined, and the whole taken down in writing, it will probably laſt ſome time, during which they are to continue at Brunſwick."

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§‡§ A CITY COURT will be held at the court-houſe on Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, when all Conſtables are to make their returns for new Conſtables, alſo Overſeers of the Poor; and all perſons deſirous of keeping public houſes are to petition the Court for recommendations to have licences.

Philad. July 4, 1778.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

THE

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1778.

Lebanon, Lancaster County, June 29, 1778.

THE TRUSTEES of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice to all persons concerned, to pay off and discharge their annual payments now in arrear, otherwise the Trustees will issue precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties to make sale of the several lands, lots and tenements of the mortgagers whose payments are in arrear above six months.—The office is kept at Lebanon, and the times of attendance are appointed by law, and were made known in a late advertisement continued 8 weeks in the public papers.

Some counterfeit bills have been found by the State Treasurer and the Trustees in the following persons bundles, (as each of the mortgagers parcels of money were bound separately, and the name and sum of money endorsed thereon) viz. In the money of Alexander Brown, jun. of Plumstead Township, in Bucks County, paid by Andrew Ellicott, are 66 dollars, of different denominations, counterfeits: In Joseph Gibbons, jun. of Westown, in Chester County, his parcel of money, paid by Mrs. Gibbons, one 8 dollar bill and one 6 dollar bill are counterfeits: In the sum of money paid by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones, for Joseph Miles, of Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit; also in the money paid by Mr. Jones for Marshall Edwards, one 8 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Josiah Dyer, of Plumstead, in Bucks County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Jeremiah Dungan, of Northampton Township, in Bucks County, one 6 dollar bill is counterfeit. The Trustees are so far from suspecting that any of the persons abovementioned sent or paid any of the said counterfeit bills into the office knowing them to be such, that they wish no imputation of fraud may be laid to any of them in consequence thereof. In the mean time the Trustees expect that the persons concerned will speedily bring or send genuine bills in lieu of such counterfeits, or otherwise their whole bundles or parcels of money will, on that account, be retained in the office until such time as the Legislature may give order respecting the premises.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY with the last of the British troops from the city of Philadelphia, a servant Negro woman named DINAH, about five feet eight or ten inches high, tawhey complexion, about nineteen or twenty years old; had received a cut on the forehead from one of the soldiers shortly before she went away; was big with child, and near the time of her lying in: She had on when she went away, a striped holland short gown and a striped lincey petticoat, but took with her several gowns and various other articles of cloathing. Whoever takes up the said Negro and secures her, so that her mistress may have her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ANN ROBISON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 1st inst. (July) by JAMES DENNISSON, a deserter from the British artillery, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, low in flesh, and a small star in his forehead; also a bundle of CLOATHS, consisting of one home made great coat, a pair of yellow cloth breeches, a coarse shirt, and a pair of thread stockings: The said person was seen about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road. Whoever secures said Dennisson, and the articles before-mentioned, shall have the above reward, or for the horse alone EIGHT DOLLARS, by applying to JESSE WILLIAMSON, at the Northern Liberty Ferry. JAMES DEVETT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 11th inst. (July) from Abington Township, near Jenkins Town, a red COW and a white CALF, the Cow had a slit in her near ear and half cropt, the tops of both horns a little cut off. Likewise a dark brindled COW, with some white under her belly, and a white spot on both fore and hind leg on the off side. Whoever brings said Cows and Calf to the subscriber, in Shippen street, between Front and Second-streets, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any of them; and if the thief be secured with the whole, so that he may be prosecuted, TEN POUNDS reward will be paid. HENRY O'NEAL.

N. B. Should any of them be offered for sale it is requested they may be stopped, and the person offering them.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Charles Stuart, in Makefield, Bucks County, on the 20th of April last, a sorrel MARE, five years old, has three white feet, and a large blaze down her face; she is big with foal. Whoever will give information of said Mare so that I may get her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES HUNTER.

I HAVE opened my Office at the south-east corner of Fourth and Walnut-streets; where I may be consulted on any business in my profession.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Attorney at Law.

Just imported and to be SOLD by

JAMES VANUXEM,

In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

JAMAICA spirits, full proof; brown sugars, coffee, molasses, claret and French brandy; also linens, printed linen, and other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Potts-Town, on the river Schuylkill, about thirty-seven miles from Philadelphia, on which is a large commodious two-story stone house, four rooms on each floor, with a cellar under the whole, a stone kitchen with a room over it, a large stone barn and other out-houses, an excellent garden, forty acres of meadow, sixty acres of wood, and about fifty acres of cleared land. The situation of this place is very proper for a gentleman's seat, store or public house. Title indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase may have further information and know the terms of sale by applying to ANDREW ROBESON, Attorney at Law in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

AS soon as the enemy's army came to this City, a certain JOSEPH FOX, farrier, *a noted traitor*, seized on and took away near four tons of BLISTERED STEEL, with the apparatus and all the utensils belonging to the subscriber's steel furnace; which, from the best information, he has sold to some persons in town. Should any of the inhabitants inform where the said steel or other articles are, or any part thereof, they may depen upon being handsomely rewarded.

July 6. WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS.

FRANCIS DAYMON

Has for sale, at his Store in Water-street, the corner of Bickley's alley, a few doors from Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, BROWN SUGAR, by the hogshead or small quantity. The said Daymon lives in Front-street, the second door from the Coffee-house, Philadelphia.

WANTED for the General Hospital, and for which the highest prices will be given, Vinegar, Linen, Tow, and old Linen for bandages. Sufficient pay and encouragement will be given to humane industrious women as nurses. Inquire of

July 4. THOMAS BOND, jun. A. D. G.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In New-London, Chester County,

SALT, imported sugar, cotton, Virginia tobacco, half pint tumblers, gills and half gills and stalks glasses, fringe and orris, and buckles.—The subscriber wants two hands to work on stocking frames, who may meet with good employ by applying to

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. David Davis, at Choptank Bridge, on Whitsunday night last, a likely bay MARE, fourteen hands high, six years old, has a thick short neck, carries her head pretty high when rode, her mane hangs on both sides, has a pretty large star in her forehead, short bushy tail with a mixeure of grey hairs at the root, a small matter crooked in her hind legs, much inclinable to pace, but can trot and gallop very well; she has a kind of a roll or rack with her gallop, and is much given to start when rode alone. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have Forty Dollars reward, or the above Reward for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near the New-Market, in Kent County, Maryland. June 20. JOSEPH BURCHINAL.

WANTS A PLACE,

A SINGLE middle aged man, who understands all kinds of merchants business, and can write and speak English, French, Dutch and German, would be willing to serve in a store as Clerk, or to be employed in any other suitable business. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Providence Township, Philadelphia County, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, last November, a grey pacing HORSE, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him him away. JAMES VAUX.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion Township, Philadelphia County, on the 20th of April last, a grey HORSE, above fourteen hands high and about fifteen years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. SAMUEL COUCH.

MADRID, March 26.

THE *squadron actualy at Cadiz consists of 27 ships of the line, six frigates, two fire ships, and two bulks of 40 guns each, besides transports and hospital ships. That fleet is victualled for four months, and is ready to put to sea on the first notice.*

Petersburgh, March 27. *We have lately received advice from Crimea, that the Tartars, partizans of Sahin Gueray, and those of Selim Gueray's party, had come to blows in the neighbourhood of Bachizeray; there has been also a sharp engagement at Balaclava, between the Russians in that peninsula, and the Turkish troops lately sent there by the Porte; and that in both actions the Russians and the Tartars of Sahin Gueray's party had been victorious.*

Ratisbon, April 4. *It is assured, that the Emperor's answer, sent by the last courier to the court of Berlin, contains in substance, "that, if the King of Prussia had any opposition to make to the taking possession of a part of Bavaria, in quality of Elector of Brandenburg, he ought to address himself to the Dyet of the Empire; because that, as King of Prussia, the head of the Germanic body, was not accountable to him for the reasons of his conduct."*

Brest, April 7. *We are fitting, according to fresh orders, five more ships; so that with these, our fleet will consist of* thirty sail of the line. *The St. Esprit, on board of which his Highness the Duke de Chartres will hoist his flag, carries only 80 guns, but is reckoned the best sailer in the navy. M. de la Motte Picquet will command her as Captain under the Duke.*

Dresden, April 9. *Our army is encamped on the mountains in the visinage of Katzenhauseren; and public notice was given at head of every regiment, that the Emperor and the King of Prussia had accepted of the neutrality of our court.*

Paris, April 10. *We are informed, that the court of Spain hath acceded to the treaty of friendship and commerce which our court hath entered into with the Anglo-Americans.*

Minden, April 12. *Since the King of Prussia's departure for Silesia, all the regiments are marching to the general rendezvous. The inhabitants of Berlin have orders to furnish, for the use of the field hospital, a quantity of old linen, and enjoined to find ten quintals of lint.*

Dusseldorff, April 13 *All the troops in garrison at Wesel, Cleves and Gueldres, are on their march towards Minden. It is said his Prussian Majesty intends to abandon entirely the Lower Rhine, as he did in the last war.*

LONDON, *March 24.*

On Saturday orders were made out at the War-Office for two camps to be formed, one on Barham Downs, the other at Wincheſter, which are to consist of 15 000 men each, and are to be fixed by the beginning of May.

By the return of the militia for the several counties in England to the War-Office, it appears, that they consist of 25,000 men.

Lord George Germaine is to resign to-morrow.

They write from Boston, that several new men of war, two deckers, Swedish built, are arrived at that port for the service of the United States; that great encouragement is given to man the above ships; and a number of English seamen, who were prisoners at Boston, have been released on condition of serving in the same

It was this day spoken of with confidence, that administration had determined, in the late cabinet council, to withdraw the troops from America, and act only by sea.

The Fort Lewis, from Martinico to South-Carolina, with salt petre and soldiers cloathing, is taken by a letter of marque, and carried into Antigua.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 16th of March, mentions the arrival off that port the day before, of 26 sail of [illegible] vessels, all laden with rice, indigo, and tobacco from Charlestown, South-Carolina; they were convoyed by three large French privateers, who informed that they left ten sail more, and two French frigates, two days before they arrived at that port.

A letter received from Nantz says, that a fleet of American transports, bound to Boston, with military stores for the use of the Congress, under the convoy of two French men of war, fell in with part of Sir Peter Parker's squadron, on which a very smart engagement ensued, when one French man of war and three transports were taken; the rest sheered off in a very shattered condition.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Admiral Gayton had dispatched a ship of war belonging to his squadron to the Havannah, to demand the English ship carpenters employed there; that the above request was not only refused, but the man of war, after laying to off the harbour near two hours, was obliged to return without being permitted to cast anchor.

March 26. From the East-Indies it is pretended there are disagreeable accounts, such as that Bombay is taken and two other of our chief precedencies there attacked by the country powers under the direction of the French.

Yesterday the Ministry were surprised with authentic intelligence, brought by Sir Philip Annesley, and other gentlemen, that the French court had laid an embargo upon all the English vessels and sailors in the several ports of France; that the common packet from Dover to Calais had been forbid; and that Lord Stormont who was coming home, had been stopped at Boulogne

TOULON, *April* 3.

THE preparations for war in this port are immenſe; never was ſuch activity ſeen; and it is reckoned that by the 12th of this month, there will be twelve ſhips of the line ready for ſea on the firſt notice; they are completely manned, and every ſhip carries ſix months proviſions. Six mortars have been embarked on board the Languedock, and the ſquadron is to take on board 1000 ſoldiers.

Brandenbourg, *April* 9. The King was expected to arrive at Breſlau as yeſterday. The Hereditary Prince of Pruſſia preceeded that Monarch two days before. and took the rout from Berlin for Sileſia the 4th of this month, with part of the gariſon at Potzdam; that of Berlin was to take the ſame rout the 16th. The number of cannon for the ſervice of our armies amounts to 800, ſome ſay 1000.

LONDON, *April* 20.

April 20. Saturday morning ſom diſpatches were received from Liſbon, which were brought over by the Betſey, Capt. Peak, who is arrived in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.

"If we may believe report, there will be no war between France and England; the Court of Sardinia has interfered, and is to be a mediator. You may remember the Count Viri, who was the Ambaſſador from that Court at London, did the ſame office laſt war, and brought about the peace. This news is credited here; and the frequent conferences between the Sardinian Miniſter and this court ſerve to confirm it."

The 4th inſtant, Mr. Gerard, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the American republic, ſet out for America, accompanied by Mr. Dean. Dr. Franklin is to remain at Paris to carry on the intereſt of his conſtituents at that Court; whilſt Arthur and William Lee are to ſet off; one for Vienna, and the other for Tuſcany, in order to negociate with thoſe Courts.

The Earl of Inchiquin is going to raiſe a regiment of dragoons upon his eſtates in Ireland, as are ſeveral other Noblemen and country gentlemen.

Sir Eyre Coote ſucceeds the late General Clavering, as Commander in Chief in the Eaſt-Indies, and will ſet out for Portſmouth in a few days.

The Flota, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, arrived at the Havanna the 13th of February.

Letters received by Saturday's French mail, give an account of the King of Portugal having acceeded to the Family Compact, and that he has actually ſigned the treaty.

The Newfoundland ſquadron of this year conſiſts of one 64 gun ſhip, four frigates, and two armed ſhips of 20 guns each, which is almoſt double the force of laſt year.

The Sally, Bilby, from South-Carolina to France, is taken by an armed ſhip, and carried into Hallifax.

The Harmony, Capt. Field, from South-Carolina, with rice, indigo, and tobacco, and 20 paſſengers on board, is arrived at Nantz. She ſailed from Charleſtown, the 4th of March, in company with ten more, under convoy of two French frigates, who parted with them the 4th inſt. in a gale of wind.

The following ſhips, are ſtationed as under for the protection of trade: The Boſton frigate, and Harpy, of 20 guns, with the Drake ſloop of war in St. George's channel; the Counteſs of Scarborough, and the Merchant, armed ſhips of 20 guns each, with two ſloops of war, from Harwich to Scotland, and to convoy the Baltic trade.

On Saturday a detachment of 300 men belonging to the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich on board a tranſport for Gibraltar, as a reinforcement to that garriſon.

The ſucceſs which the Iriſh met with in the Newfoundland fiſhery laſt year, has raiſed ſuch a ſpirit amongſt them, that it is ſaid there will be double the number of ſhips from Waterford this year to what there was the laſt.

April 21. Yeſterday morning Dr. Berkenhout and —— Temple, Eſq; ſet out for Portſmouth to embark for America, ſuppoſed to be ſent on a private embaſſy to the Congreſs.

No leſs than ſixty Colonels have been made Generals within the laſt twelve months, and the whole number of Generals now amount to one hundred and ſeventy.

The Peace and Harmony, Kennedy, from Liſbon to London; the Betſey, Murphy, from the Streights to Newry; the Fanny, St. Barbe, from ditto to London; the Hope letter of marque, from ditto to Briſtol; and the Enterprize, tender to the Enterprize frigate, are all taken by the Revenge, Capt. Cunningham

By letters from Cork, we hear, that ſeveral mobs have lately roſe about Bandon and Skibbereen, of a very dangerous nature. The inhabitants of Bandon have formed themſelves into three companies, armed with fowling pieces.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 10.

"Mr. Adams, brother to one of the principal Members of the Congreſs, arrived here two days ago, and has brought ſome news from America to Dr. Franklin, but the contents are not known.

"As it is aſſured that the Court of London has communicated to the Courts of Europe, her pretended grievances againſt France, our Miniſtry will certainly on their part publiſh a memorial to explain the lawful motives that engaged his Majeſty to acknowledge publicly the Independence of the United States of America.

"It has been announced in ſome of the public papers, "that the King of Spain had ſent orders to his Ambaſſador at the Court of Liſbon, to go to London with the ſame character, which made it conjectured, that his Catholic Majeſty intended to keep a neutrality, having been determined thereto by a negociation with the Queen of Portugal;" but that report is entirely groundleſs; and it is no longer doubted that the Court of Spain has acceded to the treaty concluded between France and the United States of America. It is even aſſured that the Count d'Aranda has declared to the Diplomatic Body, "that whatever has been given out reſpecting the ſentiments of the King his maſter, was deſtitute of foundation, and that the Court of France acted intirely in concert with that of Spain."

"It is ſaid that 4000 men are embarking on board the fleet of Vice Admiral Count d'Eſtaing.

The ground is marked out for a fifth camp at St. Edmund's Bury for the dragoons.

The Montreal man of war, Captain Stair Douglas, which carries out General Haldimand to Quebec, is to return with Sir Guy Carleton and his family with all expedition.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cork we are informed, that the inhabitants of that city and county are ſo alarmed at the apprehenſions of an invaſion, that the Mayor of Cork has iſſued orders to all the officers of the ſeveral corps how to act in caſe of any ſudden alarm.

Extract of a letter from St. Helen's, dated April 16.

"Yeſterday Lord Carliſle one of the three Commiſſioners going out to America, was obliged to put in here on account of his extreme ſickneſs, occaſioned by ſo *rough an element as the ſea*. When his Lordſhip landed, he was ſo weak as to be under the neceſſity of being carried to his inn (the ſign of the *Civet Cat*) and has there lived upon *camomile* and *chicken broath*, all yeſterday and to-day. His Lordſhip ſays, it was *the ſmell of the cabin* that affected him. If this be the caſe, ſhould his very delicate frame ſurvive a ſix week's voyage, what influence muſt the *Congreſs tobacco* and their *greaſy flannel night-caps* have on him?

"P. S. It is not known to a certainty whether his Lordſhip will proceed futher on his voyage or not, as every body that ſees him pronounces him to be *very much affected*."

April 24. Letters from Amſterdam, dated April 14, declare, that a diſpute has ariſen between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Biſhop of Liege, relating to the barony of Herſtall, and that a large body of his Majeſty's troops had taken poſſeſſion of Maſeyk.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, Monday morning, 8 o'clock.

"An expreſs is arrived here from Whitehaven, incloſed in a letter from S. Martin, of that place, to be forwarded by the Poſtmaſter to Liverpool, in which letter Mr. Martin deſires the Poſtmaſter to inform the merchants of this town, that two privateers, one of 20 guns, quite new, and juſt come from France, though the people on board ſpoke Engliſh, had chaced a King's cutter into Whitehaven. They were cruizing between the Mull of Galloway and Point of Air. The letter is dated on Saturday."

Extract of a letter from Captain Jones, of the Hope, dated Gibraltar, March 29.

"In an engagement I had with the Revenge, three of my men being wounded, the reſt ran from their quarters, or I am ſure I ſhould not have been taken by her: thirteen of my hands immediately entered on board the privateer, the Captain of which told me, that two American privateers had taken an Eaſt-Indiaman, and were ſailed with her for the Continent of America."

April 25. After his Majeſty has taken a view of the grand fleet at Spithead, Admiral Keppel will ſail with a very conſiderable number of them, as a fleet of obſervation, to the Bay of Biſcay. It will ſail in four diviſions, under the ſaid Admiral and the Admirals Harland, Paliſer, and Parker. If the wind ſhould be fair, it is ſaid, his Majeſty will be on board his yacht, and ſee them proceed to ſea.

The French have at this time, at one place alone (in the neighbourhood of Douay) fifty thouſand men encamped.

Lord Pitt (ſon of Lord Chatham) is to embark with the reinforcements for Gibraltar. His Lordſhip was offered a command in the Mancheſter regiment, which he nobly refuſed.

Thurſday morning Lord Stormont had a conference with his uncle the Earl of Mansfield, which laſted two hours. Many trunks and boxes were ſeen the ſame day at Lord Mansfield's, upon which ſeveral carpenters were nailing down directions, to *Lord Stormont at Paris*. This excited the curioſity and ſpeculation of many who were preſent, who could not conceive the meaning of ſending goods to Paris with ſuch a direction, at a time when war was near being declared againſt the French King.

A correſpondent ſays, he is ſurpriſed that Lord Sandwich does not keep pace with Lord Barrington, and make as many Admirals out of Poſt Captains, as Lord Barrington has made Generals out of Colonels, as it now ſeems very clear to the *world*, "that in this pious and glorious *reign*, the devil may take the hindmoſt.

Letters from Waterford by yeſterday's mail ſay, that they were again viſited by ſome privateers, and that about two leagues from thence a body of them landed out of two boats.

A large privateer has for ſome days been cruizing off Milford harbour, and has taken, as it is ſuppoſed, a plan of it. Two ſhips belonging to that place were chaſed in laſt Monday in the afternoon, which were near being taken; the ſame afternoon ſhe took a veſſel from London, name unknown, within two leagues of the harbour, and ſent her, as is ſuppoſed, for France.

From the GRANADA GAZETTE, *of February* 21.

AN event lately happened in Guadaloupe, of which perhaps the annals of the Weſt-Indies afford no example. The following are ſuch particulars of that tragical affair, as we have been able to collect.

An eminent planter of that iſland, named Monſieur Chateau, repreſented to have been a gentleman, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his great opulence, than by the conſtant exerciſe of thoſe virtues, which never fail to gain univerſal love and eſteem, conceived a remarkable attachment to a Mr. Laborde, Captain of grenadiers in one of the regiments lately arrived from France. On this officer Mr. Chateau beſtowed every mark of the warmeſt friendſhip, often entertained him, and his companions, with the greateſt hoſpitality, and generouſly ſupplied his pecuniary wants, which were frequent and conſiderable, without the moſt diſtant proſpect of ever being reimburſed. Capt. Laborde having been taken ſick, Monſ. Chateau brought him to his houſe and treated him with uncommon attention and tenderneſs until his recovery was effected. During his ſtay there, he had an opportunity of diſcovering that Mr. Chateau was immenſely rich, and formed the horrid deſign of aſſaſſinating his benefactor, and ſeizing part of his wealth. Full of this idea, he returned to the principal town, where his regiment was quartered, and had the art to engage, as an aſſociate, a profligate young fellow, the nephew of his friend; and at the ſame time, bribed ſix grenadiers of his own company to aſſiſt them in effecting their bloody purpoſe.

Having furniſhed themſelves with maſks, and taken every other precaution for carrying their diabolical ſcheme into execution, without diſcovery, they repaired, in the dead of night, to Mr. Chateau's houſe, and began the dreadful tragedy by breaking open the outer door and murdering two black domeſtics, who were ſleeping in the paſſage. They then proceeded to the hall, where they killed four more ſervants, and laſtly, having burſt into the old gentleman's chamber, they inhumanly butchered him and a mulatto woman. A mulatto being awakened by the ſcreams of the unfortunate victims, flew to the ſcene of horror, and diſcovered Laborde, whoſe maſk, at that inſtant, had dropped off, to be one of the aſſaſſins. He then ſprung out of the window and alarmed Mr. Chateau's ſon, who ſlept that night in an adjoining houſe, and with the aſſiſtance of the ſlaves, took, it is ſaid, every one of the murderers, before they got from the plantation.

The villains had no time to derive any advantage from their barbarity, having not even attempted to riffle the gentleman's ſtrong box, in which there was found the enormous ſum of 43 000l. ſterling, in ſpecie.

An extraordinary Council being immediately called, the aſſaſſins were tried and found guilty; the nephew and three of the grenadiers were condemned to be broken upon the wheel, and Capt. Laborde with three other grenadiers to be hanged. Great intereſt was made to ſave the two principals, but moſt of the Members of the Council were inflexible, particularly the Marquis de Lowendal, ſon of the famous Count and Marſhal of that name, who commands the regiment of Navarre, to which Laborde belonged.

A rumour having been ſpread that a reſcue would be attempted; the officers and privates of the ſaid regiment, on the day appointed for the execution, were confined to their quarters, and people of all colours, whether free or ſlaves, ordered, under the ſevereſt penalties, to remain at their reſpective homes. The execution was, in conſequence, begun and continued for ſome time, without noiſe or diſorder; three of the grenadiers were broken alive, and they had begun to diſpatch the nephew in the like manner, when an old wall, on which a number of people had mounted, fell down. The confuſion and tumult, occaſioned by this accident, added to the report of a piſtol, which was heard at the ſame time, having induced the commanding officer to imagine, that a reſcue was intended, he imprudently ordered the troops to fire on the populace; the conſequence of which was that 70 or 80 innocent ſpectators, of all ranks, were either killed or wounded, excluſive of thoſe who loſt their lives or were mamed by the fall of the wall. In the midſt of this dreadful ſcene, the Marquis de Lowendal ſhot Laborde, and the three grenadiers, and one of the executioners fell by the fire of the troops.

BOSTON, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from G. Williams, to his brother, Major Edward Williams, of the royal artillery, in America, dated Terreville, near Glaſgow, March 23, 1778.

"The ſituation of public affairs in this iſland, wears a moſt horrid aſpect; the blunders of thoſe who ſteer the helm have produced a French war, and what is now to be the fate of this late flouriſhing empire, ſeems very deplorable indeed. The cry of arms is up, and how this convulſion will end, heaven only knows."

PHILADELPHIA, July 87.

Extracts of letters from Camp.

Camp, July 2, 1778.

"I ſincerely congratulate you on the ſignal ſucceſs of our arms on the fields of Monmouth, the 28th ult.—Had matters been conducted that morning agreeable to the ſyſtem for attack, it is more than probable that their whole army would have fallen. Every thing was in a fine train—Their men fatigued—murmuring, and in a ſtate of uncertainty as to their deſtination.—with their leader much alarmed and diſcouraged by uncommon deſertion. An enquiry is now on foot into the cauſe of the advanced corps recoiling.

"I am happy to have it in my power to mention the merit of Col. Hamilton. He was inceſſant in his endeavours during the whole day, in reconnoitering the enemy, and in rallying and charging; but whether he, or Col. Laurens, deſerves moſt of our commendations, is ſomewhat doubtful—both had their horſes ſhot under

them, and both exhibited ſingular proofs of bravery. They ſeemed to court death under our doubtful circumſtances, and triumphed over it as the face of war changed in our favour. Independent of any prejudice I may have conceived for Col. Laurens, in conſequence of his virtues, I cannot but ſpeak of him in terms of the higheſt military deſerving. Colonels Fitzgerald and Mead alſo claim the greateſt encomiums: The former received a ſlight contuſion. Even the Secretaries caught the general contagion, and by putting themſelves in places of danger, ſhared ſome of the honours of the day. I wiſh I could do juſtice to his Excellency; but you have, doubtleſs, heard of his conduct and the ſingular talents which he unfolded, with the effects they produced in the complection of the combat ee'r this."

Camp, July 5, 1778.

"In conſequence of ſome flying rumors on the 28th ult. that the advanced corps was retreating, the General rode forwards and found the troops retiring in diſorder, and the enemy preſſing upon their rear. I never ſaw his excellency to ſo much advantage; his coolneſs and firmneſs were admirable. He inſtantly took meaſures for checking the enemy's advance, and giving time for the army, which was very near, to form and make a proper diſpoſition. He then rode back, and had the troops formed on a very advantageous piece of ground, in which, and in other tranſactions of the day, General Greene and Lord Stirling rendered very eſſential ſervice, and did themſelvee great honour. The ſequel is, we beat the enemy, and killed and wounded at leaſt 1000 of their beſt troops. America owes a great deal to General Waſhington for this day's work—a general rout, diſmay and diſgrace would have attended the whole army in any other hands but his—By his own good ſenſe and fortitude he turned the fate of the day. Other officers have great merit in performing their parts well; but he directed the whole with the ſkill of a maſter workman. He, by his own preſence, brought order out of confuſion, animated his troops, and led them to ſucceſs.

"A great number of my brother officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves this day. General Wayne was always foremoſt in danger—Col. Stewart and Lieut. Col. Ramſay were with him among the firſt to oppoſe the enemy—Lieut. Col. Obrey, at the head of Vernum's brigade, made the next ſtand—Col. Hamilton was with him, got his horſe wounded, and himſelf much hurt by a fall in conſequence—Col. Livingſton behaved very handſomely—Our friend, Lieut. Col. Barber, was remarkably active—towards the cloſe of the day he received a ball through his ſide, which the Doctors think will not be fatal—Col. Silby and Lieut. Col. Parker were particularly uſeful on the left, Col. Craig, with Gen. Wayne, on the right—The artillery acquitted themſelves moſt charmingly.—I was ſpectator of Lieut. Col. Oſwald's behaviour, who kept up a gallant fire from ſome pieces commanded by him, uncovered and unſupported.

"In ſhort, one can hardly name particulars without doing injuſtice to the reſt. The behaviour of the officers and men in general was ſuch as could not eaſily be ſurpaſſed. Our troops, after the firſt empulſe, behaved with more ſpirit, and moved with greater order than the Britiſh troops. You know my way of thinking about our army, and that I am not apt to flatter it. I aſſure you I never was ſo pleaſed with it before this day. The General's family behaved well---Col. Fitzgerald had a ſlight contuſion with a muſket ball, and Col. Laurens another, and his horſe ſhot under him. Col. Hamilton, as I mentioned before, had his horſe wounded in the firſt part of the action---If the reſt eſcaped, it is only to be aſcribed to better fortune, not more prudence in keeping out of the way."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown (South-Carolina) dated May 13, 1778.

"The back parts of this State are in ſome commotion. A few hundreds have abandoned their plantations and gone to Auguſtine. Miſchievous perſons have miſled the ignorant into an opinion, that our Teſt Oath obliged them to commence regular ſoldiers.

"One or two of our regiments have gone to Georgia, where it is expected a junction will be made between the Carolina inſurgents and Auguſtine regulars, for the annoyance of theſe two ſouthern States."

By a gentleman lately from Georgia, we learn, that the inhabitants of that State entertain the moſt flattering hopes from the expedition againſt St. Auguſtine.

By letters from Sunbury (the capital of Northumberland, one of the frontier counties of this ſtate,) we have the melancholy account of a large body of indians, tories, and ſome Britiſh troops having made an incurſion through that country, where they are committing the moſt horrid murders on defenceleſs farmers, women and children, and alſo laying waſte and deſtroying the plantations of the inhabitants, a great number of whom have left their farms, and brought off ſuch of their ſtock as they could convey to places of ſafety. Some of the inhabitants yet remain at Northumberland and Sunbury towns, and are collecting in bodies to check their progreſs; add to this the number of rugular forces deſtined for that ſervice, and there is the greateſt probability of ſpeedily puniſhing them for their wanton barbarities.

Letters from Eaſton alſo mention the diſtreſs of the inhabitants of the back ſettlements, many of whom had paſſed through that town from Wyoming, bringing nothing away but what was on their backs.

Thus, while our defenceleſs wives and children are cut off by mercileſs ſavages, and our country laid waſte and deſtroyed, is the *humane* King of Britain offering his idle and deluſive propoſitions of *peace!*—Let this freſh act of his cruelty and wickedneſs ſtimulate every good man to ſupport, with redoubled vigor, that INDEPENDENCE which Nature, Neceſſity and Reaſon have dictated to us.

By a perſon who came out of New-York laſt Saturday, we are informed the tories were in the greateſt conſternation.—Their inſolence had quite vaniſhed—and now they begin to ſend toaſt and butter to the priſoners by way of making fair weather for themſelves againſt our army takes poſſeſſion of that city, which time is near at hand.

Extract of a MESSAGE *from* Monſieur GERARD *to* CONGRESS.

HIS Excellency the Count D'ESTAIGN, Vice-Admiral of France, commanding the King's ſquadron is deſirous of enabling all the armaments either public or private in the United States of North-America, to derive any poſſible advantage from the operations of this ſquadron in order to make prizes of the common enemy. The underwritten has the honour to inform Congreſs, that all ſuch armaments ſhall enjoy the moſt extenſive protections from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron, and that the prizes they may take ſhall belong to them only without any diviſion. The maſters of American veſſels who apply to his Excellency the Vice Admiral, will receive the neceſſary ſignals.

(Signed.) GERARD.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter Albany, June 27, 1778.

"About four weeks ſince a large number of Indians and Tories killed and butchered moſt barbarouſly, two officers and ſeventeen privates (continental troops) at a place called Cobus Kill, 45 miles ſouth weſt from Albany, and the ſame party took ſeveral families away from Sochendaga, near John's Town.——The Militia collecting they went to Canada, and have not been ſince heard of. Laſt week two ſoldiers were killed and ſcalped within two miles of Fort Schuyler, by two or three ſavages, who it is ſuppoſed came from Oſwego fort."

On Sunday laſt the army under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington was at Paramus, within 21 miles of King's ferry, where they were to croſs the North River.

The army under the command of General Clinton had pitched their tents the ſame day on Staten-Iſland.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On the night of the 17th of June laſt, from the Borough of Wilmington,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, ſeven years old this graſs, fourteen hands one inch high, branded on the near buttock OC, has a Roman noſe, cat ham'd, paces and trots, but moſtly travels in a ſingle-footed trot, his mane parts unleſs conſtantly combed, his tail a ſhort ſwitch; the brand is blind, and may not be diſcovered unleſs cloſely attended to. Whoever apprehends ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, by delivering him at the ſign of the Coneſtogo Waggon, or to Mrs. JENKINS, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or Mr. ISRAEL BROWN, in Wilmington.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons, on the night of the 7th inſt. (July) a two year old brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a long tail, a trotter, ſhod all round, and branded IM on the near ſhoulder. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. ROBERT TOMKINS.

CAME to the place of Mrs. TURNER, near the Three-mile Stone on the Ridge Road, the 10th of June laſt, a red COW, with a white face and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE URPINGST, living at ſaid place.

Germantown, July 15, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEONARD HAMMOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

6 w. ELIZABETH HAMMOND, Adminiſtratrix.

TWO YOUNG MEN, who have been brought up to the Hair-dreſſing buſineſs, would be glad of living with any Gentlemen as Valets: They can write a tolerable good hand and underſtand ſomething of accounts, and for ſobriety and honeſty can be well recommended. Any Gentlemen who may want ſuch perſons may hear of them by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1778.

WAS taken up ſome time in May laſt, in New-Hanover Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a certain WILLIAM SMITH, ſuppoſed to be a horſe-ſtealer: He rode a black horſe about fourteen hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, his other marks not now remembered; with a man's old ſaddle, and woman's hunting ſaddle partly new; he alſo had upon him a ſilver mounted holſter piſtol. Said Smith made his eſcape, and it being preſumed that the above mentioned horſe, ſaddles and piſtol were ſtolen, the owner or owners thereof are deſired to apply to ISAAC ROUSH, in three weeks from this date, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue.

WAS FOUND, a few days ago,

A POCKET-BOOK with ſome paper money in it. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have it again by applying to the ſubſcriber, dyer, in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

1 w. JAMES CLARK.

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM LONG, in Bucks County, ſome time in September laſt, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and paces, and is ſuppoſed to belong to ſome perſon in the army. The owner by applying to me, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 3d P. Reg.

July 15, 1778.

THE MANAGERS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY inform the Public, That the Tickets for the Second Claſs are now preparing, and they expect will be ready to be ſent to the different States in two or three weeks from this time; and the general liſt of prizes is alſo nearly printed and will be publiſhed in a few days. In the mean time, ſuch adventurers as are deſirous to know the ſucceſs of their tickets in the Firſt Claſs, may be informed by applying at the States Lottery Office in Front-ſtreet, three doors above Market ſtreet.

N. B. The drawing of the Second Claſs will begin at Philadelphia the firſt day of January next.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil County, Maryland, has erected a STAGE WAGGON, to go twice a week from thence to Philadelphia, leaving the Head of Elk on Mondays and Fridays, and the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, returning by way of Chriſtiana Bridge, Newport, Wilmington and Cheſter: He will carry paſſengers and light goods at as reaſonable rates as he can afford. Poſt riders from the different parts of the country below the Head of Elk may be ſupplied with the Philadelphia public papers, the Tueſdays paper on Wedneſday, and the Saturdays paper on Sunday; and all commands that he may be favoured with he will endeavour to fulfil with care and fidelity.—As this buſineſs muſt be of particular advantage to the Public, he is in hopes of meeting with proper encouragement; and he will make it his ſtudy to give all the ſatisfaction in his buſineſs that he is capable of. HENRY ROBINSON.

July 14, 1778.

CAME to the plantation whereon JACOB LOSCH now liveth, in Lower Merion Townſhip, about a week ago, a black HORSE, with a blaze down his face, fifteen hands high, ſtrong made, appears to be of middle age. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to dye as formerly, ſilks, cloths, ſtuffs, jeans, and all kinds of cotton cloth, thread, yarn and worſted dyed blue, &c. Mens cloaths cleaned, ſcarlet cloaths re-dyed and ſtains taken out; the whole done with expedition and care. Work taken in at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and at his dye-houſe in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Commiſſions from the country ſpeedily executed.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy, likely Negro Wench, fit for town and country, about eighteen years of age, this country born, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire of PATRICK BYRNE, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a black HORSE, fifteen years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, and is branded on the near ſide A. Z. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

DILMAN ZEIGLER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a dark brown HORSE, five years old, fifteen and a half hands high, a ſore in his face, was ſhod before, paces and trots ſome. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GODSHALK GODSHALK.

LOST,

On Tueſday evening the 14th inſt. (July) on the Lancaſter road, between the ſign of the Seven Stars and the Spread Eagle,

A NEAT SILVER WATCH, with a ſteel chain, No. 338, London made, but the maker's name forgot. Whoever will return ſaid Watch to the Printer ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

N B. All Watch-makers or other perſons to whom ſaid Watch may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

TO BE LET for one or more years,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE Houſe and Plantation now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber, on the Reading road, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a number of ſtone ſheds and ſtabling, barn, good garden, and pump of water; ſuitable for a gentleman's retreat, being as elegant and healthy a ſituation as any in the State, or for a ſtore or public-houſe, being very convenient and a good ſtand. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at Mr. Samuel Fiſher's, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 6w. ANDREW BUNNER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Widow Niles's place, near the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the 9th inſt. (July) a black MARE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high; branded on the buttock PN, has a blemiſh in one eye, and a ſtar on her forehead; trots and gallops. Whoever brings her to NICHOLAS KYZER, living on ſaid place, ſhall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, July –, 1778.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Martin, hath eloped from me, and gone off with the Britiſh army, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES MARTIN.

Best possible image.

LONDON, *March* 26.

IT is now ſaid, that the Dutch only wait a favourable opportunity to acknowledge the Independency of America, and ſhare with France in their valuable trade.

The premiums now aſked to and from the Weſt-Indies are ten guineas per cent. out, and fifteen home.

Lord Germaine is to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of Lord Holderneſſe, who is to have a penſion.

Amongſt the miſchievous effects of his Lordſhip's miniſtry, is to be reckoned the ruin of many merchants and traders in London, Briſtol and Liverpool.

Several reſignations are talked of; among which are,
Lord Gower to be ſucceeded by Lord Camden.
Lord Dartmouth, by Lord ———
Lord Chancellor, by Mr. Thurlow.
Attorney General, by Mr. Dunning.

But nothing was laſt night fixed; except, that Lord Shelburne was to ſucceed Lord George Germaine.

Meſſieurs TWYMAN and BAKER.

Sirs,

We are ſorry to acquaint you that Captain Gunſton is come from Calais, his veſſel, the London Packet, being detained there, and a general embargo laid on all veſſels in France, the packet with paſſengers only excepted.

We are, Sirs, Your humble ſervants,
Dover, March 24. MINOR and Son, Factors.

The following is a copy of his Majeſty's meſſage preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt, viz.

"The French King having concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with his Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, and his Majeſty having received advice that the warlike preparations in France become every day more conſiderable; his Majeſty thinks that, in this critical conjuncture, he ſhould not act conſiſtently with the care and concern which he always feels for his faithful people, if he omitted any means in his power that may contribute to their defence; therefore, in purſuance of the acts of Parliament, enabling his Majeſty to call out and aſſemble the militia, in the caſes therein mentioned, his Majeſty has thought it right to make this communication to the Houſe of Commons, to the end that his Majeſty may, if he ſhall think proper, cauſe the militia to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require."

March 27. It is ſaid the Lords Townſhend and Amherſt will ſoon ſet out on a tour, in order to review the fortifications in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom.

It is not leſs certain than extraordinary, that within theſe eight days upwards of 100,000 l. has been won and loſt upon the expected declaration of war.

This morning orders were ſent from the Secretary of State's office to the Lords Lieutenants of the different counties, to embody the militia of each county immediately.

On Saturday Captain Cornwallis, brother to Lord Cornwallis, arrived in town from New-York; he has brought diſpatches for government, which have been laid before his Majeſty.

The newly appointed ſtaff is as follows, viz. General Amherſt, Lieutenant Generals Pierſon and James Johnſon; with the Major Generals Sir David Lindſay, Amherſt, Sloper, Ward, and Calcraft.

It has been repeatedly ſaid by the moſt impartial writers, that the wounds which France ſuffer by a war are more eaſily cloſed, and ſhe ſooner recovers her ſituation than any other nation in the world, while Great Britain feels diametrically the contrary.

A correſpondent ſays, there are not wanting members in Adminiſtration who themſelves confeſs, that very little can be expected from the laſt plan of Commiſſioners, and this, it is ſuppoſed, is the cauſe of the delay in preparing for the voyage.

In diſeaſes of the body, it is a maxim with the ableſt phyſicians, to be cautious of enflaming; or in other words to do no harm if they can do no good: Would not our ſtate quacks do well to obſerve the ſame method? Why muſt the poor patient be bled, bliſtered, phyſicked, and drenched? This will ſwell the bill, and folks muſt be paid for attendance.

March 28. It may be depended on that America will not treat with this country now (even were we to acknowledge their Independence) without firſt ſtipulating that Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. may be allowed to join in the confederacy, ſhould they be ſo diſpoſed. It is certain that Canada is at this moment nearly ripe for revolt.

General Keppel, we hear, is to ſucceed to the command of the 6th (or Iniſkillen) regiment of dragoons.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 13.

"In caſe of a war with Great Britain, it is whiſpered, the *Pretender* will firſt pay a viſit (incog.) to Scotland; but that it depends entirely upon the reception he meets with there, before any ſupport will be given him from hence."

What greatly redounds to the credit of Lord Chatham, amongſt other great qualities of his Lordſhip, is, that though he has been in ſome of the moſt lucrative offices under the crown, and never an expenſive man, he has purchaſed no eſtates, or amaſſed no perſonal fortune. Many of his relations, even to this hour, are unprovided for; becauſe he would (to uſe his own expreſſion) "rather fit men to their offices than make offices fit men."—A glorious example of ſelf denial in theſe days of degeneracy.

As it is uſual in all patents of peerage for the King to ſpecify for what particular ſervices the perſon ſo prefered is thus honoured; we hear in the patents making out for Lord George Germaine and Mr. Wedderburne, the ſpecial ſervices mentioned are, the former, for his "ſucceſsful conduct in the field and cabinet;" the latter for his "repeated advice and good counſel" in all exigencies of State.

March 30. Yeſterday the miniſtry laid an embargo on all the French veſſels in our port.

Yeſterday in the afternoon, when the order came to the Cuſtom-Houſe to ſtop all French ſhips in the river Thames, not above three were to be found: The French Captains imagining an embargo would be laid on all their ſhips, as ours had been ſtopped in France, without waiting for a cargo, on Tueſday morning fell down the river in ballaſt, and ſailed off.

A declaration from Spain, ſimilar to that of France, reſpecting America is expected every hour. Declarations of the ſame kind from the Emperor of Germany, the King of Pruſſia, and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, are alſo expected. It is underſtood, that the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, have ſaid, they think they have an equal right to trade with the Independent States of America, that any of the other powers in Europe have.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, to a merchant in Whitehaven, dated March 11.

"An account is juſt arrived here, that two ſhips, belonging to this place, and a Briſtol ſhip are taken by the French."

The Spaniſh reſident is ſaid to have preſented a declaration from the Court of Madrid to Lord Weymouth, ſimilar to that delivered to his Lordſhip a few days ſince by the Marquis de Noailles.

Various plans are now talked of, amongſt others is the following: To declare the Americans independent, and to treat with them as allies, by which meaſure, it is ſaid, a war will be avoided, as there then will exiſt no pretext for breaking with any foreign power. We hear, from good authority, that ſomething of this kind is now in embryo.

April 16. In the Committee of ſupply, Sir Grey Cooper moved, "that the ſum of 56,000 l. be granted to diſcharge the penſions allowed by government to thoſe perſons who had ſuffered loſſes in America, on account of their loyalty to this country."

Colonel Barre then moved, that the liſt of thoſe perſons, with the reſpective penſions aſſigned them, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

A gentleman from Paris ſays, that all the Engliſhmen of fortune have left that city; and that the French towns on the ſea coaſt are full of ſoldiers, as if prepared for war.

Wagers are laid that the Dutch enter into a treaty with the Americans before the end of the preſent year.

A *correſpondent* ſays, that though he believes the *Miniſtry* mean as *little* by it as they generally do in *any* thing elſe, yet there appears ſomething whimſically *applicable* in the names of the ſhips which they often employ in the public ſervice. About three years ago the *Cerberus* carried three Generals to America to *growl* and *bark* at Waſhington; and now the *Sphynx* is ordered out with three Commiſſioners to propound *riddles* to the Congreſs.

Extract of a letter which came with the laſt advices from Bombay.

"We are in continual alarm here with the apprehenſion of an attack on this ſettlement. The report of the French joining with the Country Powers gains ground more and more. For my own part I give very little credit to theſe reports, becauſe I don't think the French have force enough to ſet up for themſelves; and they are too cunning to make themſelves a cat's paw for the natives, which they muſt be, unleſs they had troops enough to keep in the field, as well as to garriſon any ſettlement they were to conquer: However, we have applied for a recruit of men and money, and are in daily expectation of hearing from the Governor and Council. Our people here are all very healthy, and in fine ſpirits."

We hear from Bruſſels, that the Emperor, pretending to be alarmed at the extraordinary levies making by his Pruſſian Majeſty, has given notice to all the petty Princes to be ready with their forces to aſſiſt the Court of Vienna, in caſe of neceſſity, on pain of being put to the bann of the empire.

The following is a correct liſt of the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz, conſiſting of twenty-nine ſhips, viz. the St. Raphael, the Velaſco, the Vainquer, and the Phœnix, of 80 guns; the St. Paul, the St. Iſidore, the St. Paſcal, the St. Elizabeth, the St. Francois de Paule, the Atlas, the Orient, the Diligent, the Princeſſe, the Galice, the St. Michel, the Gaillard, the St. Jullon, the Eclaire, the St. Leandre, the St. Iſidre, the St. Eugene, the St. Pierre, and the St. Francois d'Aſſiſe, of 70 guns each; beſides ſix frigates, from twenty-ſix to thirty-two guns.

It was on Tueſday reported, that there has been a ſmart engagement between two Engliſh men of war of Admiral Gayton's ſquadron, off Jamaica, and three French men of war; that one of the latter was ſunk, another taken, and the other ſheered off; and that they had two American veſſels under convoy, which were taken and carried into Jamaica.

Lord M'Leod's regiment, which is now compleat, is ordered to embark immediately for the Eaſt Indies. The half of Lord Seaforth's regiment is alſo ordered to embark for the Eaſt Indies immediately.

A medal has been lately ſtruck at Paris, by direction of Mr. Voltaire, in honour of General Waſhington; On one ſide is the buſt of the General with this inſcription, "GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; Commander of the Continental Army in America:" the reverſe is decorated with the emblems of war, and the following inſcription:

"Waſhington re unit par un rare aſſemblage
"Des talens du Guerrier & des Vertus du ſage."

Mr. Pultney, Member for Shrewſberry, has lately been over to Paris, where he had an interview with Doctor Franklin, reſpecting the intended treaty with America. The Doctor was very reſerved, and made uſe of general and evaſive anſwers to all the propoſals which were made to him. Upon being aſked whether he objected to the Earl of Carliſle, as one of the Commiſſioners, he replied, "He was a man of high rank, and he imagined muſt be very capable of performing the office, as his Majeſty had thought fit to pitch upon him for that purpoſe."

April 15. Twelve ſail of the line now at Spithead, are to form a ſquadron at Gibraltar, to watch the motions of the French fleet at Toulon.

Six ſail more of the ſame fleet are to go to the Weſt Indies to reinforce the ſquadrons there.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, March 28.

"On Monday laſt a ſquadron of ſeven Algerine cruizers, three of 36 to 38 guns each, one of 26, two of 16 to 18, and one of 10 guns, appeared before our port, remained ſix hours in ſight, took 10 or 11 fiſhermen, wounded others, and in the evening went to anchor on the coaſt, about eight leagues eaſtward of this place, where, we hear they have taken a bark with ten people on board; and as they know that the King's chebecs are employed to the weſtward, it is feared that they will remain ſome time on this coaſt."

The Liberty, Leecroft, from South-Carolina to Nantz, with 10 barrels of rice, and 70 hogſheads of tobacco, is taken by an armed veſſel, and carried into Liverpool.

A number of gentlemen in Ireland, have reſolved in this time of threatened invaſion, to have a reſolution entered into by all the noblemen, gentlemen and ladies, that each perſon who has in his or her ſervice above two livery or domeſtic ſervants, ſhall be obliged to make one of them inliſt into the ſervice of his Majeſty, and all thoſe who have more than four ſhall be obliged in like manner to furniſh two men for the ſame purpoſe. This deſign is to be carried into execution, by making the ſervants in each family draw lots, and if he on whom the lot ſhall fall refuſes to ſerve, then he is to be diſcharged, his name publiſhed, and he is never to be admitted into the ſervice of any family in Ireland.

April 16. The forces at Gibraltar are to be completed up to 5000, ſo that another battalion, beſides the Manchеſter regiment, will be neceſſary to make up that complement.

They write from Ireland, that all the troops in that kingdom are to be encamped this ſummer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, off the commons of Wilmington, on Wedneſday the 17th inſtant June, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, paces, trots and canters, his hind feet white, with a remarkable ſpot on the inſide of each, ſome white in his face, has ſeveral ſaddle marks, a white ſpot on the mounting ſide of his neck cloſe by the mane, and large ears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, or the above reward for the horſe and thief if ſtolen, paid by JAMES ADAMS.

June 20, 1778.

N. B. He had iron hopples on, wrapped with linen rags, and was ſhod before.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Smithfield Townſhip, Northampton County, on the 29th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, four years old, with a white mane and tail, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DEWIT.

WAS taken out of the meſs-houſe belonging to JOHN BRITON, near the New Ferry, three Windſor Chairs, two of them almoſt new, the other an old one with the back cut off; one old walnut deſk, without lock or key; now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Neff. Whoever owns the ſame may have them again by paying charges.

MUSCOVADO AND LOAF SUGAR, BOHEA AND HYSON TEA, PEPPER AND ALLUM,

TO BE SOLD BY

ANDREW & JAMES CALDWELL.

BLANKS of all ſorts for the uſe of the Armies of the United States, printed on the beſt paper and ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

MAGISTRATES

May be ſupplied with CERTIFICATES (printed on paper or parchment,) for the OATH of ALLEGIANCE, and with all other BLANKS for Civil Officers, by

JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July* 13, 1778.

WHEREAS, by repeated and daily information, it appears, that James Fitzpatrick, blackſmith, hath for ſome time paſt, and yet doth, at and near the Valley-hill, in Cheſter County, infeſt the highway leading from this city to Lancaſter, committing robbery on the good ſubjects of this State paſſing thereon: On conſideration,

Ordered, That a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid James Fitzpatrick, ſo that he be convicted of the ſaid offence.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,

In Water-ſtreet, the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for SALE,

SCOTCH SNUFF, and manufactured TOBACCO, of the firſt quality. 6 w.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Market ſtreet, ſix doors above Third-ſtreet,

BROADCLOTHS,
Wiltons,
Camblets,
Figured callimancoes,
Checks and Holland ſtripes,
Iriſh linens,
Sagathies,
Threads,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
India ſtripes,
Blue printed linens,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,
Silks,
A neat aſſortment of Ribbands, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

SPIRITS or oil of turpentine, wholeſale and retail; white roſin; brown roſin; alſo a ſmall quantity of ground ginger.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living near New-London Croſs Roads, in Oxford Township, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania,

A STRONG active Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, has had the ſmall pox; he can plow, ſow, mow and cradle, and do all ſorts of farming work; he will not drink ſpirituous liquors, and is ſold for no fault but a pert tongue. JOB RUSTON.

ONE pair of kitchen and two pair of chamber AND-IRONS, were found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet. The owner, upon proof of property, and paying the charge of this adverтiſment, may have them again.

PETER CHEVALIER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a tall Negro Wench named SUKEY BROWN; ſhe ſtutters when ſhe ſpeaks in a hurry; took with her two calico ſhort gowns, one a black and white ſtripe and the other blue and white, a linſey petticoat, and ſundry other very good cloaths unknown. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone off with her huſband, JAMES BROWN, a free Negro, tall and much pitted with the ſmall-pox. She was born and bred in Bucks County, and formerly lived with one Mr. Vanſant. Whoever takes up ſaid Wench and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1778. PHILIP MOSER.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, two convict ſervant men, viz. WILLIAM LAW, an Engliſhman, a weaver by trade, near 50 years of age, about ſix feet high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, a ſtrong well made man, wears his own hair, and is well cloathed, as he carried with him a good blue broadcloth coat, a red ſcarlet jacket, &c. &c. &c. ALEXANDER DOBINNEY, a taylor by trade, near 40 years of age, about five feet five inches high, pale complexion, wears his own hair, was exceeding well cloathed, and information has been given, ſince his departure, of his having a ſuit of ſcarlet cloth, and many other things: He is a remarkable ſprightly lively fellow; has really a genteel appearance, and very good addreſs; can ſpeak the French language well, and, as he ſays, was born in Switzerland. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſters, ſhall receive the above reward, from DARBY LUX.

July 13, 1778. NICHOLAS HAILE.

BLANKS of all ſorts for the uſe of the Armies of the United States, printed on the beſt paper and ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil County, Maryland, has erected a STAGE-WAGGON, to go twice a week from thence to Philadelphia, leaving the Head of Elk on Mondays and Fridays, and the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, returning by way of Chriſtiana Bridge, Newport, Wilmington and Cheſter: He will carry paſſengers and light goods at as reaſonable rates as he can afford. Poſt riders from the different parts of the country below the Head of Elk may be ſupplied with the Philadelphia public papers, the Tueſdays paper on Wedneſday, and the Saturdays paper on Sunday; and all commands that he may be favoured with he will endeavour to fulfil with care and fidelity.—As this buſineſs muſt be of particular advantage to the Public, he is in hopes of meeting with proper encouragement; and he will make it his ſtudy to give all the ſatisfaction in his buſineſs that he is capable of. HENRY ROBINSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on the 19th day of April laſt, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, four years old, a ſmall crooked ratch in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on her off buttock, and a long ſwitch tail; trots and hand-gallops. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

May 27, 1778.

CAME to the houſe of JOHN M'CURDY, inn-keeper, in Eaſt-Pennſborough Townſhip, Cumberland County, a bay GELDING, with ſome white in his face, about five years old, fifteen or ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. 2 w.

CAME to the plantation of Adam Hambright, in Manheim Townſhip, three miles from Lancaſter, on the fourteenth day of June laſt, a black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, his hind feet both white from the hoof to the firſt joint, and the right fore foot is very near the ſame; has a large white ſnip in his face. Whoever can prove the other marks, and that he is the owner thereof, is deſired to come, pay coſts and charges, and take him away.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Pennſborough Townſhip, Cumberland County, on the fifteenth of June laſt, a bay MARE, four years old, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID HOGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Kennett Square, on Thurſday the 25th of June laſt, a likely bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, branded on the off buttock TE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. PETER BELL.

July 15, 1778.

THE MANAGERS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY inform the Public, That the Tickets for the Second Claſs are now preparing, and they expect will be ready to be ſent to the different States in two or three weeks from this time; and the general liſt of prizes is alſo nearly printed and will be publiſhed in a few days. In the mean time, ſuch adventurers as are deſirous to know the ſucceſs of their tickets in the Firſt Claſs, may be informed by applying at the States Lottery Office in Front ſtreet, three doors above Market-ſtreet.

N. B. The drawing of the Second Claſs will begin at Philadelphia the firſt day of January next.

MUSCOVADO AND LOAF SUGAR, BOHEA AND HYSON TEA, PEPPER AND ALLUM,

TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW & JAMES CALDWELL.

ANTHONY VITALY,

TAKES this method to inform his cuſtomers, That he has removed from Market ſtreet, to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Segars, Maccouba Snuff, &c. from Martinique. He hopes that his former obliging cuſtomers will continue their favours as heretofore.

LOST,

ON Sunday the 21ſt inſtant, (June) between Briſtol and Philadelphia, a RED MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, in which were ſeveral receipts and other papers, of no uſe to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the ſaid pocket-book, and will bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall have Four Dollars reward.

LONDON, *April* 11.

An authentic *account of the Duke of* RICHMOND's *ſpeech of motions in the Houſe of Lords, on Tueſday the 8th inſt.*

HOUSE of LORDS, *April 8th*, 1778.

MOVED, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to inform his Majeſty, that in the ſerious ſituation in which we found public affairs at the opening of this ſeſſion of Parliament, this Houſe thought it an indiſpenſible duty to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation.

That we have examined in a committee of the whole Houſe, a great number of returns, accounts and papers, reſpecting the forces both by land and ſea, which have been employed in North America during the three years reſpectively, that the preſent civil war has continued.

That we have alſo enquired into the number of lives which have been loſt in this unhappy conteſt.

That we have conſidered the advantages which have been gained, and the diſadvantages which have been ſuffered by his Majeſty's armies, and thoſe of his allies; the progreſs which has been made, and what yet remains to be done, towards reducing by force of arms the thirteen revolted provinces in North America.

That we have further conſidered the preſent ſtate of his Majeſty's forces in that part of the world; how far they are deficient from what they were in the courſe of the laſt campaign; and how it may be poſſible to render them adequate to the reduction of the Colonies by force of arms.

That we have informed ourſelves of the number of old corps, and of their ſtrength, which are left in Great-Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Weſt-Indies, for the ſecurity of theſe ſeveral parts of the empire.

That we have alſo weighed the reſources which may be expected from the new levies his Majeſty has thought proper to direct; how far it may be ſafe to ſpare any more of the old corps, or how far the new levies, as yet only raiſing, can be a recruit for the army in North-America.

That we have given much attention to the ſtate of the navy, at all times the great bulwark of defence for theſe kingdoms, but particularly ſo while ſo great a part of our land forces, and thoſe of our allies, are on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

That we have examined reſpectable merchants upon oath, as to the loſſes ſuſtained by the people of Great-Britain from captures made by the Americans, and touching the effect which the preſent war has upon the commerce of this kingdom.

That we have conſidered the expences already incurred, and thoſe which neceſſarily muſt attend the further proſecution of this war.

To aſſure his Majeſty, that in the inveſtigation of theſe various, great, and extenſive objects, we have ſpared no pains to obtain juſt and true information; that our enquiries have been conducted with that temper and fairneſs, which is moſt likely to obtain truth, to produce wiſe counſel, and to give weight to our opinions.

That as it is our peculiar province to watch over the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and to lay before his Majeſty ſuch ſalutary opinions as the exigency of affairs may require, we are neceſſitated to offer his Majeſty the following dutiful repreſentation reſulting from facts, as they have appeared to us in this great enquiry.

That according to the returns laid before this Houſe, the effective numbers of his Majeſty's land forces in North-America, in 1774, conſiſted of ſix thouſand eight hundred and eighty-four men; in
6,884
1775, of eleven thouſand two hundred and nine-
11,219
teen men; in 1776, of forty-five thouſand eight
45,865
hundred and ſixty-five men; in 1777, of forty-
48,616
eight thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen men.

That theſe forces had the aſſiſtance of a very great and well appointed train of artillery.

That in the courſe of the ſaid years, there were employed no leſs than eighty-three men of war and armed veſſels, whoſe complement of men amounted to twenty-
22,337
two thouſand three hundred and thirty ſeven.

That no grants were ſpared by Parliament to enable his Majeſty's Miniſters to render theſe armaments as compleat and effectual as poſſible; and certainly this country never ſent out a greater or more reſpectable force.

But great and reſpectable as it was, yet after three years trial and various ſucceſſes, (among which have been victories obtained by his Majeſty's troops over the chief American army) the acquiſition we have made conſiſt only in two open towns, difficult to be maintained, and a few iſlands on the coaſt, while all the continental parts of Rhode-Iſland, New-York, Pennſylvania, and the whole provinces of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut, the three Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia ſtill remain to be ſubdued.

That there have been ſent from Great-Britain upwards of ſixty thouſand land forces, and twenty-two thouſand ſeamen.

[*See the laſt Page.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 9, 1778.

LORD ABINGDON opened the debate (on the third reading of the conciliatory bills, and particularly on that for authorizing his Majesty to name Commissioners to treat with America) by declaring that he had been pleased even with the shadow of peace in those bills: That he had preserved a steady silence, not as a mark of his approbation, for he was persuaded no good effect would result from them, but lest he should retard the deliberations of the House. He added that he disapproved of the bills in every point of view, and that he had assigned his reasons on the journals of the House.

I am also a zealous partizan for peace (said the Marquis of Rockingham) I have not ceased to wish and to urge that peace might be made with America at any rate, but will those bills procure it? It is very extraordinary that the Ministers present us these bills, yet not one of them has undertaken to explain the riddle of their conduct, the mystery of their sudden conversion, the reason on which the necessity of these bills is founded. Recollect, my Lords, how uniformly till now, the servants of the King have spoken only of the firmness and vigour of our councils and military operations: Recollect the positive assurances they have every day repeated of the peaceable dispositions of France and Spain; their pompous and formidable description of our naval strength; let us not forget that till this last moment they have protested that they would not make peace with America until they had conquered it: Let us compare this conduct, these discourses with what we now see, with what we hear this day: That to obtain peace at last we must make concessions; that our force by land is weak, that we have no marine, and to fill up the measures of our misfortunes, that we are now on the point of entering into a war with one branch of the House of Bourbon, and perhaps with two branches. Such is the evil. Do you wish to know the remedy? It is natural to look for it in our finances. Let us then cast our eyes over the state of our finances. The resource of the moment is an usurious contract, a borrowing of six millions sterling, of which only five millions and a half goes into public treasury, the remainder is plunder to the lenders. Nay more, for this five million and half borrowed, we must pay at certain periods, seven millions and 300,000 l. Here is a sketch of this transaction, my Lords, (holding a paper of calculations) you here see that we pay an interest on this loan of nine per cent. Every monied man has made this calculation well as I. The inducement is certainly most tempting. It was natural to hope that by offering so great advantages, money would flow into the public coffer from every quarter. Far from it. The omnium is already one per cent. below par. This did not happen during the last war. I know not a more certain proof of be absolute failure of the public credit, and of the little confidence which the monied interest have in the present administration, yet this same administration flatter themselves with regaining the confidence of America. Alas! I conceive that those unhappy provinces, had they a choice to make, would prefer the alliance of Great Britain to any other. But it is not with such agents they will deign to treat; with men whose incapacity and irresolution have lost their country, whose absurd and cruel schemes have ruined one part of the empire, and desolated another, and all this in the name of the King.——In one word, my Lords, the men who present those bills to us, and promise us peace if we pass them, are the same men who have promised submission without condition on the part of America, a permanent revenue and victories. They will be as faithful to their promises as they have heretofore been.

Lord Cambden. Let us examine these conciliatory bills, which, with permission of the House I call *bills of recantation*. It is certain peace would be a great good, it ought to be the first object of our wishes. I have often said, and I am so deeply penetrated with this truth, that notwithstanding the little confidence I have in these bills, although I know perfectly well, that they are not such as will affect the object, I am almost disposed to vote for them. I say however I do not approve them. I must say why. In the first place that which repeals the act relative to the government of Massachusetts-Bay does not declare all it ought to declare. This tacit restriction is more calculated to create in America want of confidence, than the act itself is to persuade of the sincerity of the intentions of Great Britain. From this circumstance alone, the wound instead of being healed, will perhaps be inlarged and inflamed. If the Minister thought fit to repeal the act which destroyed the charter of Massachusetts-Bay, why not declare at the same time, once for all, that Great-Britain would not change for the future any charter of any colony in America? In giving the Colonies satisfaction in one particular instance, why not assure them at the same time that they should be satisfied in all, and for the future have no reason to complain a new on this subject? With respect to the second bill which declares that Great-Britain shall not exercise the right of taxing America, is equally deficient. It proposes an object which it does not effect. The manner in which it is conceived evinces the reluctance with which the British government renounces in part the exercise of this right. It does not declare fully and freely that for the future America shall not be taxed. Why not then renounce this right explicitly. The Ministers know the exercise of the right is impossible. Is it more noble to relinquish it explicitly? In general they propose by these bills to exceed the desires of America, and this excess of indulgence is accompanied by so bad a grace, so much reservation, we see so clearly how the ministers labors in doing an act of justice, that all which is commendable in the purport, is clouded by the forbidden ambiguous manner. Is it thus that propositions are made to which they acknowledge themselves reduced by necessity? What shall I say of the third bill and the most important? That which authorizes his Majesty to name Commissioners to treat of peace? I find it a most alarming clause, and which is altogether useless. That which authorizes individuals to suspend at discretion national laws. This power is unprecedented, and whatever may be said of the necessity which renders this first instance indispensible, it is delegating the legislative authority in the most unconstitutional manner. I wish they would tell me whether before sending the Commissioners, the Minister might not as well began by repealing those acts complained of. He ought to doubt whether America would bend to any kind of negotiation, without making such a repeal one of the express conditions of a treaty, and if he knew their determinations on this subject, why did he not provide? Was it not as easy to repeal before a treaty as after it? Since it is certain this must take place what more favorable moment could offer? I pass in silence an infinite number of objections to this bill. It gives power to the Commissioners to do what? To treat with America, then to come back to Europe to consult Parliament. There is something like artifice here; an equal absurdity could not have escaped without design. The object of the mission is to sow division among the Colonies. Here we must not judge of the Ministers by the blunders they have heretofore committed. Ignorant as they are, they have had art enough to secure to themselves by the form of the bills, means of disavowing the very intentions which they now appear to announced, another opportunity offers of getting rid of the embarrasments arising from that necessity which they are so careful to conceal the nature of. The fact is, they are reduced to a pause, to take breath, to preserve their places, and wait till the divisions which they propose to effect shall free them from this cursed necessity which now stops their career, and shall enable them again to prosecute the same system they have ever had in view. I beg you my Lords, not to forget what I now openly declare, if an attempt is again made to delegate to individuals the legislative authority, I will certainly protest against the abuse. This day I shall content myself with being neuter as to the third bill, and shall give my voice in favor of the two others.

You told us the courts of France and Spain were friendly, that they would not attack us, and that we had ample resources for continuing the war: That our navy was in an admirable condition; that our army was powerful and large. We have made four campaigns, and have derived no considerable advantage. We have spent 30,000,000 sterling; we have lost 20,000 men; we have a whole army captive in America; we know that the other, being surrounded in Philadelphia by General Washington, is reduced to the alternative of consuming with hunger, or perishing under the edge of the sword. All the troops we have in America live miserably on salt provisions, and are perishing with chagrin and sickness. France evinces her friendship by arming against us; our marine is in a state of absolute ruin; our army cannot be recruited; is dwindling towards nothing every day; we are drawing detachments from it from time to time for the American slaughtering places, instead of those great resources you promised; instead of these inexhaustible finances and that unlimited credit, we now see that we cannot raise the aids for the present year; we cannot find men who will inlist, and if we could find them we have not money to pay them. This is not all; you not only ruined us, but you have deceived us also. Till this instant your voice has been for war, even in the course of this session you have breathed only war; you have spoke only of the supremacy; you have assured us that you were immoveable, and would not change your measures. In one instant you change your language; instead of *submission without condition*, your language now is *concession unbounded*. Monday, 16th February, it was resolved to curb the pride of America, to lay her at the feet of Great-Britain. Tuesday, 17th February, Great-Britain acknowledged that her own pride was humbled, declared herself disposed to bend her knees before America. You have not told us you had reason to change your intentions. On the contrary you assert you have not changed your principles. What is more astonishing than any thing else, you wish us to observe consistency in your measures; in fact you have changed, but you are not converted; you have retracted, but you have not repented. you say that America found resources unexpected, and that on our part the success has been less than you hoped. Thus publicly avowing your ignorance, you dare yet to justify your effrontry in undertaking to conduct the affairs of this kingdom. In one word, what you consider as your justification, is precisely your crime, and your defence is your accusation.

Thus without doubt those noble Lords would speak who, having voted for many years agreeable to the confidence they had reposed in the Ministers, have now the mortification to find themselves deceived. But let us return to the bills; I repeat it, although their object in general is commendable, I observe in them something ambiguous, a bad grace, constraint and reserve, calculated to alarm America, who will see, at the first glance, with how much difficulty Great-Britain makes the concessions she offers; nothing more is necessary to create suspicion of her sincerity when it is further considered as the measure of the same men who have already done so much mischief. America will not give her confidence to men who have deceived her in deceiving Great-Britain. These bills then will be a game of mere loss; the Commissioners will find nothing to do; and England, being under a deception, will find itself in a situation, if not the most miserable, at least the most mortifying to which it has ever been reduced. Be cautious, my Lords, in examining these bills; consult your own judgments: You will see perhaps, as well as I, that they can effect no other object than that of saving us one moment of inaction. We shall rest; we shall take breath; and when we shall have recovered some little strength, we shall avail ourselves of it only to plunge ourselves with more vigour into the bosom of ruin, which threatens to swallow up our country. The more I reflect on the evident inconsistency of the Ministers, the less consistency I find in their measures. I suspect if this instantaneous charge arose from a knowledge they have of a treaty offensive and defensive having been negociated, perhaps signed between France and America. If so, it is their absolute duty expressly to inform the House of what they know concerning it. They cannot possibly be ignorant of it. They have been forwarned of it in the House of Commons three weeks ago; they have had time enough since to ascertain it. But it is not only said that they have ascertained the fact, and are assured there is such a treaty, but that they have sent emissaries to Paris to negociate with Doctor Franklin and Mr. Dean, and to offer them the terms proposed in the bills now on the table. It is added that the proposition was rejected with disdain. It is also further said and assured as fact, that they have applied immediately to Congress; that they have made the same propositions to them, and that they were rejected in America as well as at Paris.

A remarkable circumstance at present is, that the Ministers cannot be reproached with amusing by pompous accounts. Their silence is singular and solemn. Not one of them tells us why they have so suddenly changed their sentiments and measures. If you ask, they answer *necessity*. If you are anxious to learn what kind of necessity, and where it presses them; if it is grounded in motives more or less decisive, they will tell you, *Rely on us, we think the necessity is pressing, that ought to suffice*. If you urge them, and say *Where is the necessity?* they either make no reply or only say, *We know not*. Is it the treaty which France has concluded with the Deputies of Congress? We have no knowledge of that treaty. Is it because you want men or money to continue the war? By no means: The resources of this country are great: We have force sufficient to reduce the Colonies to accept of the terms we shall offer to them. Is it that our pretentions to supremacy and the right of taxing are unjust? Not a word on that head. The Ministers in changing their measures have not changed their principles. You are at a loss perhaps for soldiers and sailors? No; the nation is animated with zeal, the war is popular; it was undertaken to establish the supremacy of Parliament and the rights of the people: It is a war for the popular rights. In the name of God what can this necessity mean, if there is no deficiency in our forces and finances, the justice and popularity of the war, or zeal of the people; which is not occasioned by the fear of involving us in war with France, and of which we have only the name necessity given to us? Let us consider these questions in another point of view. There is a considerable number of noble Lords, who, without being in the administration, have uniformly supported the Ministers, in whom they had placed their fullest confidence. Many of those Lords are absent at this time; I will take upon me to interrogate the Ministers in their name. The abuse of the confidence they had given them establishes fully a right to insist on the reasons. When an instantaneous change of opinions and measures destroys in one instant the principle which has been till now the uniform rule of their conduct.

You have told us that the Americans were poltroons, that 5000 men were sufficient to drive them before them, and to go through the whole country; that a single compaign would end the war, that America would submit, that you had no doubt of it, that in consequence Great-Britain would from thence derive a revenue which would relieve us from our load of taxes.

However little truth may be in these reports, it must be granted that nothing can excuse, nothing can palliate the effrontery and wickedness of imposing on the nation so cruel a measure as that of proposing, in the present circumstances, these *bills of recantation*, which

can only aggravate its embarraſments, and add to its diſhonour—At all events I venture to predict, my Lords, that America will never treat with the preſent Miniſters; while they are in office, the nation cannot expect either peace, proſperity or honour.

Lord *Littleton.* I am one of the Lords ſuppoſed to have been abuſed by the Miniſters. I have placed my confidence in them. I have the ſatisfaction to find, that having done whatever was in the power of man to do, they are free from any well grounded reproach. When the Miniſters aſſured this Houſe, that 5000 men were ſufficient to extinguiſh this flame in its riſe, they had full reaſon for ſaying ſo. If, when Gen. Gage firſt went to America, he had known how to have conducted the forces he commanded, the rebellion would have been cruſhed in its birth. But what was his conduct? He ſuffered the ſpirit of rebellion and ſedition to take deep root, and to ſpread itſelf wide. He left the rebels time to provide arms and ammunition, and to form magazines within his own view: And at laſt, having made ſome fruitleſs attempts, found himſelf, at the moment he leaſt expected it, blockaded, and was held many months in that ſituation. The gentleman who ſucceeded him in the command ſuffered the ſame fate. This neglect, at the firſt outſet, this inactivity and lethargy, have in fact been the cauſe of all the miſchief which has ſince happened. The gentlemen who have ſince been in the command, have characteriſed their operations with the ſame backwardneſs and ſtupid conduct. But what exceeds all expreſſion is the extraordinary and inconceivable conduct of Gen. Howe in the courſe of the laſt campaign. On the other hand what could be expected from the expedition of General Burgoyne, unleſs its object had been to effect a junction with a body of troops for the purpoſe of penetrating into the provinces of New-England?

PARIS, *April* 3.

IT is decided, that there will be four camps; one in Alſatia, another in Flanders, a third in Normandie, and the fourth in Britanny.

We are hard at work in reconſtructing the port of Dunkirk, which it is ſaid will be ready in ſix weeks; this is not ſo ſurpriſing, if we conſider, that at its demolition, the foundation was preſerved, and all the ſtones numbered; there remains now only to put them together.

Our miniſtry has cauſed to be declared to all the Engliſh actually in this city, that in caſe of a rupture with England, they are at liberty to ſtay here, if they chuſe.

LONDON, *April* 10.

The Congreſs have ſtopped all their privateers in the port of Boſton as they have arrived, for theſe three months paſt, with intention to ſend them early in the ſummer, on an expedition of great importance.—It is ſuppoſed by ſome that they deſign an attack upon our Sugar Iſlands; by others on our Leeward fleet; and by others, on the Newfoundland fiſhery.—It is certain they have ſome great object in view, as no leſs than 60 privateers were ſtopt, and taken into the States ſervice, three months ago. Every one as they have arrived ſince has been ſtopped; and two of the 74 gun ſhips now building will be completed and ready to join them, that in Boſton, and that in Newbury.

Trade never flouriſhed ſo much at any time in Boſton as now. Their markets are ſtocked with all kinds of Britiſh commodities, which they purchaſe at the cheapeſt rate, as ſcarce a day comes when a prize is not brought in of ſome kind or another. They are fitting out merchantmen in great abundance, and mean, in a particular manner, to puſh the ſouthern fiſhery this ſeaſon, which, it is to be feared, they will engroſs to themſelves.

Orders are given to the commanders of the men of war going out on the Newfoundland ſtation, to take on board an extra number of ſeamen for the intent of manning ſeveral ſloops, &c. which are to be employed for the better protection of the fiſhery.

Orders are ſent to the magiſtrates of each county to inſpect into the Catholic families, and to make a return to government of the number of ſervants, fire arms, horſes, &c.

Preſs warrants are ſent to the country, and a meeting will be held twice a week of the officers and principal inhabitants of each pariſh, to point out ſuch men as can be ſpared, and not to leave the management to a conſtable.

April 11. A private letter received in town yeſterday, by a gentleman, contains the following very important intelligence: "His Pruſſian Majeſty declared "war againſt Auſtria on the 23d of March laſt, and "immediately marched 180,000 men for Bavaria."

Advice from India over land, mention the death of Sir John Clavering, K. B. Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, ſecond in council, and commander in chief of the forces in Bengal.

Lord North, laſt night, in the debate on Mr. Powys's motion, ſaid, *that a war with France was unavoidable.*

Letters received at the Hague from Dreſden aſſure us, that the courts of Vienna and Berlin have conſented that the Elector of Saxony, at his own requeſt, ſhall be permitted to remain neuter in the diſputes relative to the Bavarian ſucceſſion.

It is reported, a propoſal has been made by the French Miniſtry to our court, for the ports of Dunkirk and Dover to be kept as neutral ports, which has been here rejected, as being contrary to the treaties ſubſiſting between the two crowns, as Dunkirk was always to be kept in its demoliſhed ſtate.

To the Printer of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

YOU may depend upon the truth of the intelligence conveyed to you in this letter.

Not many weeks ſince the Earl of Mansfield, in a mixed company, expreſſed his ſentiments with great freedom, reſpecting the American war. He looked upon the ſubjugation of the Colonies as utterly impracticable, and all farther attempts of that kind impoſſible and ridiculous; but he added, the American war *was the King's high horſe.* A gentleman in company, in a whiſper, ſaid to another, if this war be his Majeſty's high horſe, I am ſure his *Lordſhip furniſhed him with the ſtirrups and the ſpurs.*

But would any man, that was not born on the other ſide of the Tweed, talk ſo impertinently, and I had almoſt ſaid impudently? Was not this noble Lord the very groom that aſſiſted the King to mount this horſe? And now he has been thrown from it, and almoſt daſhed his brains out, he upbraids him with his folly in venturing to ride it. But to drop the jockey metaphor, who was the avowed promoter, if not the author and compoſer of the Quebec bills, and all the acts of Parliament anti-commercial and prohibitory reſpecting America? Who ſaid in the Upper Houſe, "*We muſt kill them, or they will kill us?*" Who told the world, that we had paſſed the Rubicon? Why, Mansfield! Mansfield! Mansfield! Look over the ſpeeches relating to the Colonies, which he has pronounced theſe laſt four years. Do they not breathe ſlaughter, devaſtation, blood and deſtruction, to the inhabitants of North-America? And does he think to eſcape popular vengeance, and national juſtice, by a joke? Lord have mercy upon him, if he can alledge nothing ſtronger in his behalf, than his aukward gibes, and his ſarcaſtical ſneers in the day of trial, which Heaven of its mercy grant may not be far off.

Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos.

TRENTON, *July* 15.

Within a few days paſt about 650 priſoners, chiefly Heſſians, from the weſtward, paſſed thro' this place on their way to Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

Since our laſt twelve Britiſh priſoners, lately taken near Sandy-Hook, were brought to this town and confined in gaol.

From a correſpondent we learn that "on the 23d of June the brave and gallant Capt. JOOST ZABRISKIE, who commanded a party of rangers in the county of Bergen in New-Jerſey, having received orders to impreſs a number of waggons to carry ſome grain for the uſe of the army, was murdered by the Tories. Two guns were diſcharged at him as he paſſed by a wood in a diſaffected part of the county; one of the balls entered his body in the ſmall of his back, and he lived only thirty-eight hours. He was a terror to the enemies of his country, and the averſion of the only people that deſerve to be ſlaves. We that have experienced, and have been protected by his valour, weep at his loſs."

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Laſt Thurſday was brought into this port, the prize ſchooner Lord Drummond, from Antigua, laden with rum, ſugar, and limes. She was bound to this port, on ſuppoſition of the Britiſh forces being ſtill in poſſeſſion of it; mounts a number of woodon and ſome iron guns, and was taken near the Capes of the Delaware, by Captain Rice, in an armed veſſel belonging to this port.

The arrival of the above cargo has conſiderably lowered the price of Weſt India produce. From the deſtruction that has lately been made of ſome of the Britiſh cruizers on our coaſt, and from the late generous offers made by our magnanimous ally the King of France, through his Ambaſſador to Congreſs, to American veſſels of war, there is good reaſon to believe that European and Weſt-India goods of all kinds will ſoon be reduced to their old prices. *(A hint to monopolizers.)*

The Maremaid Britiſh frigate (and not the Roebuck, as mentioned in this paper of Tueſday laſt) of 32 guns, is the veſſel which was drove on ſhore near Cape Henlopen by one of the French fleet.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following tranſlation of the inſcription upon Mr. Voltaire's medal of our illuſtrious Commander in Chief:

"*General Waſhington has re united, by an uncommon aſſemblage in his character, the talents of the warrior with the virtues of a philoſopher.*"

It is computed that the Britiſh Officers have *run away* above 10,000l. ſterling *in debt* to the tradeſmen of this city.

A correſpondent remarks, that the preſent year has been big with bleſſings of every kind to America. Her independence has been acknowledged—Her Commiſſioners at foreign Courts have aſſumed the titles and dignity of Ambaſſadors—The moſt powerful monarch in Europe has honoured her Rulers with an Ambaſſdor—Her enemies have been confounded—their reſources for recruiting their army and navy in America are exhauſted—Their once invincible army has been diſgraced and defeated—The capital of the Continent is reſtored to its old inhabitants—Trade has revived—Diſaffection has breathed its laſt, and even the late ſervants of the Crown of Britain now crowd to our Magiſtrates to abjure their former ſovereign, and to devote themſelves with the ſolemnity of an oath to the liberties and independence of America. Add to theſe—her harveſts are plentiful, and in general have been ſafely gathered in—her trees are loaded with fruit—and every thing beſpeaks a moſt plentiful year.—*Quere,* Do not all theſe things call for a day of praiſe and thankſgiving throughout the Continent.

Yeſterday a ſevere cannonade was heard by many people, ſuppoſed to be between our good allies and the Britiſh fleet at Sandy-Hook.

Extract of a letter from Boſton to a gentleman in this city, July 2, 1778.

"Yeſterday I converſed with a gentleman who was in London the 20th of laſt April: He tells me that Great-Britain appears in a moſt diſtracted ſtate; jealous of her ſovereign, divided in her counſels, feeble in her arms, incapable of manning her navy, her public funds and ſtocks much ſunk and continually ſinking, her merchants daily becoming bankrupts, her ſubjects crying for peace with America, curſing the Miniſtry and the American refugees, imputing to them their preſent miſery and impending ruin."

THE LOAN-OFFICE

IS OPENED next door to the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, where conſtant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, C. L. O.

THIS MORNING,

At TEN o'clock,

Will be SOLD by Public Vendue, from on board the ſchooner Lord Drummond, lying at the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf,

FIFTY-THREE hogſheads, tierces and barrels of SUGAR; twenty hogſheads, tierces and barrels of RUM; twenty-five barrels of LIMES.

The money to be paid on delivery of the goods.

A FEW pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE to be ſold by JOHN PATTON, at Mrs. Brackenbury's in Walnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1778.

THIS is to inform the Gentleman who had his mare ſtolen from my ſtable on the 20th of June laſt, branded P on the near buttock, a cheſnut ſorrel, that I now have her in my poſſeſſion. Apply to

JOHN REYNOLDS, White Horſe, Elbow lane.

TO BE SOLD immediately,

A COVERED WAGGON, quite new and in good order, with four excellent draught horſes, harneſs compleat. Enquire of WILLIAM GRINDING, at the George, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, about the middle of laſt October, a bay MARE COLT, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE HOPPEL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Kenſington, oppoſite the ſign of the Lamb, on Frankford road, on the night of the 14th inſtant (July) a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſix years old, trots and canters well; he is ſhod all round, has a dark mane and tail and a dark liſt along his back, a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall blaze down his face, part of his mane is wore off near his withers, and has a ſcab on his near ſide towards the fore part of the ſaddle. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, or gives information, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY-SIX DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, FOURTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN JACOBS.

Lower Dublin Townſhip, July 17, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living ten miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Royal Oak on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, on the evening of the 14th inſt. (July) a bay MARE, about fourteen hands one inch high, has a remarkable white on her right hind foot, part upon her hoof and part upon her forlock; ſhe has likewiſe a white ſaddle mark on her back, and a few white hairs in her forehead, a raw boned creature, ſhod before, a natural pacer but can trot a little. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

THE Sale of CATTLE advertiſed to be held at Captain Kendal Coale's, (three miles above Haddonfield) on Saturday next, is deferred to Monday the 27th inſt. (July,) at which time the public may be aſſured will be ſold at vendue, a Drove of about ninety or one hundred head, conſiſting of cows and calves, a few milch and dry cows, bulls and working oxen, the remainder young ſtore cattle. Alſo ſome young MARES. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

A FEW Copies of the following late Publications may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, viz.

Lord Abingdon's Thoughts on Mr. Burke's letter, on the Affairs of America.

The American Criſis, No. 5.

The Articles (publiſhed by Congreſs) of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and the United States.

Alſo, Doctor Price's celebrated tract on Civil Liberty.

And Father Abraham's Pocket Almanack for the preſent year, containing the Confederation of the United States.

WANTS A PLACE,

A SINGLE middle aged man, who underſtands all kinds of merchants buſineſs, and can write and ſpeak Engliſh, French, Dutch and German, would be willing to ſerve in a ſtore as Clerk, or to be employed in any other ſuitable buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer.

That the loſs of men by death, deſertion, or otherwiſe, in North America, according to the laſt returns, laid before this Houſe, had in the land forces amounted to nineteen thouſand three hundred and eighty-one, beſides five thouſand three hundred and thirty ſix priſoners, and that there were at that time four thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-nine ſick.

Land forces.
19,381 loſt.
5,336 priſoners.
4,639 ſick

That the loſs in the navy appeared to have been four thouſand three hundred and fourteen men; ſo that there had been already loſt to this country, at the time when thoſe returns were ſent to England, no leſs than twenty-nine thouſand and thirty-one men, excluſive of the ſick.

Navy.
5,314 loſt.

That it appeared that the remains of the army divided in Philadelphia, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, and Canada, conſiſted all together of no more than thirty ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-one men, fit for duty, officers included.

Preſent army
36,731

That to recruit this army to what it was laſt year, will require a reinforcement of at leaſt eleven thouſand eight hundred and eighty five regular old troops.

Wanting
11,885,

That the numbers in old corps in Great-Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar and Minorca, together with the new levies which are raiſing, appear to us, on a full examination of all the various ſervices, to be ſuch as not to render it in any degree prudent or ſafe to remove any part of the ſaid troops to America, at a time when ſo great a part of our land and ſea force is already in that remote part of the world, at too great a diſtance to aſſiſt this country in caſe of a ſudden emergency.

That it appeared that the navy in North America would alſo want a very great reinforcement of ſhips and men.

That from this view of things we are led to conclude, that if the whole force in North-America (which for theſe laſt two years has been ſo greatly ſuperior to what there ſeems to be any poſſibility of making it in the courſe of this year) has made ſo little impreſſion towards the reduction of the provinces by arms, at a time when they were very deficient in military preparations of all ſorts, had neither money, arms, ammunition, magazines, cloathing, diſcipline, or government; when the aſſiſtance they might receive from foreign nations was far leſs than it has been ſince, and is likely to be in future by the avowed part which France has taken, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they may now be reduced by a force, which we cannot make even equal to that which has failed under circumſtances in every reſpect more favourable.

That with regard to our naval ſtrength in Europe, it appears, that far from being in that reſpectable condition, which it has often been officially repreſented by the firſt Lord of the Admiralty in the courſe of this ſeſſion, that eſſential part of our ſtrength is no ways anſwerable to the vaſt ſums expended on it, or to the various and extenſive ſervices which it may be called very ſhortly to fulfil.

That the value of the captures made by the Americans on the merchants of Great-Britain, amount to upwards of two millions ſix hundred thouſand pounds.

Captures.
2,600,000l.

That the African trade is almoſt annihilated, having ſuffered a diminution of no leſs than one million four hundred thouſand pounds per ann.

African trade.
Loſs per ann.
1,400,000l.

That the Weſt-India iſlands are much diſtreſſed, and that the great increaſed price of many eſſential articles of trade, and particularly of naval ſtores and inſurance, are ſuch a burthen to the commerce of this kingdom as muſt greatly affect its proſperity.

That the expences on account of this war, over and above the ordinary high expence of the peace eſtabliſhment, as it has been voted of late years, would, with the extraordinary charges not yet provided for, amount to near *twenty four millions* if peace was inſtantly concluded; but if the American war is continued only for one campaign more, the additional expence will probably amount to nine millions, making in all *thirty-three millions* expended in this conteſt. Such an increaſe of debt, the intereſt of which is equal to the nett produce of the land-tax, at three ſhillings in the pound, added to our former burthens, will, we fear, with our diminiſhed trade, be difficult for this country to ſupport with national faith.

That we have made ſome enquiry into the manner in which certain parts of this expenditure have been conducted; and we are ſorry to find, that the mode of contracting and engaging for the tranſports and ſupplies of the army has been unuſual and prodigal, and ſuch as affords ground for ſuſpicion of corrupt management.

That the ſtate of public credit is truly alarming. The ſmall decreaſe of the national debt, amounting ſcarcely to ten millions in the courſe of fifteen years peace, bears no proportion to the vaſt increaſe in times of war. It requires no calculation to prove, that a debt continually augmenting, muſt end in a manner we are unwilling to think on. The national debt has increaſed an hundred millions in the memory of many of us. The natural period, and inevitable conſequence of this ſyſtem, appears to be at hand. As one principal foundation of credit, is a confidence in government, we have much to apprehend under miniſters who have juſtly forfeited the good opinion of the nation. The want of confidence, complicated with the effects of this enormous, and enormouſly growing debt, appears from the low ſtate of the public funds; and from the diſcredit of the new loan, which ſells conſiderably under par, although the terms given this year for ſix millions, are higher than thoſe which were given for twelve millions in the year 1761, in the ſeventh year of a war with the houſe of Bourbon, and although we have hitherto had no foreign war whatſoever.

That from this melancholy ſtate of facts, we ſee it impoſſible to carry on the preſent ſyſtem of reducing America by force of arms.

That we concieve this impoſſibility not to have ariſen from the accidents of this war, but to reſult from the very courſe of nature; to be the neceſſary conſequence of an attempt to reduce to ſervitude a numerous people, united in the defence of their liberties, in a diſtant, extenſive, and ſtrong country.

That we conceive that his Majeſty and the Parliament, could not have been induced to proſecute ſo fatal a war, but from the miſled information they received of the diſpoſition of the people in America; of their diſunion, and the poſſibility of reducing them, by force of arms, to UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION, and to the acknowledgment of the ſupreme authority of Parliament, before a complaint even of juſt grievances ſhould be liſtened to.

That it was the peculiar duty of his Majeſty's Miniſters, to procure correct information on matters of ſuch high importance, and to have laid the whole of ſuch information before his Majeſty, and before Parliament, previous to their propoſing ſuch ſteps, as have led us into our preſent calamitous ſituation.

That we cannot but lament, that when propoſitions of a ſimilar nature to thoſe lately propoſed and enacted, were three years ago repeatedly offered to Parliament in both houſes, his Majeſty's Miniſters, the very men who now have adviſed greater conceſſions, did, upon deluſive arguments, and falſe repreſentations, prevail on Parliament to reject theſe propoſitions, at a time when they would probably have been ſucceſsful, and might have prevented the prodigal, and, we fear, fruitleſs waſte of ſo much treaſure, and the ſtill more to be lamented effuſion of ſo much blood.

That under theſe circumſtances, we can give his Majeſty no other advice, than inſtantly to withdraw his fleets and armies from the thirteen revolted provinces, where they are decaying and waſting; where they ſubſiſt with difficulty; coſt immenſe ſums of money; can anſwer no good purpoſe, particularly at this time, when they are much wanted for our ſecurity at home; to effectuate conciliation with the Colonies, on ſuch terms as may preſerve their good will, on the preſervation of which the future greatneſs of this nation may in a great meaſure depend.

That the armaments long ſince preparing in the ports of France and Spain, and the late declaration of the French Ambaſſador, although natural, are melancholy conſequences of the meaſures that have been purſued, and make it indiſpenſably neceſſary to view our ſituation in a new light: That we are no longer to conſider ourſelves as contending ſolely for dominion over others; we are to look to our own ſafety; we are to reſcue, if poſſible, what remains of this empire from the further effects of thoſe meaſure by which it has been reduced to its actual limits. And as we apprehend, that the preſent calamities have ariſen in a great degree from the degeneracy of the times, and a departure from the true principles and ſpirit of our conſtitution, it would be highly expedient to endeavour at ſome ſober, well directed plan of public reformation, in order to reſtore the antient morals, and revive the original character of this nation.

That we think it our duty, on offering to his Majeſty this unhappy, but true repreſentation of the ſtate of his dominions, to expreſs our indignation at the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, who have cauſed it, who by abuſing his confidence, have tarniſhed the luſtre of his crown; who by their unfortunate councils have diſmembered this empire, waſted the public treaſures, ſunk the public credit, impaired the commerce of his kingdoms, diſgraced his Majeſty's arms, and weakened his naval power, the pride and bulwark of this nation; whilſt by delaying to reconcile the difference which they had excited amongſt his people, they have ſuffered ſuch an alliance to take place, between the former ſubjects and the ancient rivals of Great Britain, and have neither taken meaſures to prevent, nor formed alliances to counteract ſo fatal a union.

That in this calamitous, although they truſt not deſperate ſituation of public affairs, this Houſe repoſes its ultimate hope in his Majeſty's paternal goodneſs. That we have no doubt, that he will look back to the principles both political and conſtitutional, which gave riſe to the revolution, from whence we have derived the happineſs of being governed by Princes of his illuſtrious Houſe. That he will reflect on the examples of his predeceſſors from that auſpicious period, during which the proſperity, the oppulence, the power, the territory, and the renown of his throne and nation have flouriſhed and encreaſed beyond all example. That he will particularly call to mind the circumſtances of his acceſſion to the crown, when he took poſſeſſion of an inherritance ſo full of glory, and of the truſt of preſerving it in all its luſtre. That deeply affected with theſe conſiderations, he will be graciouſly pleaſed to put an end to a ſyſtem, too well underſtood in its nature, and too ſorely felt in its effects, which by the arts of wicked men has prevailed in his Court and Adminiſtration, and which, if ſuffered to continue, will compleat the miſeries which it has begun; and leave nothing in this country which can do honour to his government, or make the name of an Engliſhman a matter of that pride and diſtinction, in which his Majeſty and his ſubjects had ſo much reaſon to glory in former happy times.

The queſtion being put it paſſed in the negative.

Diſſentient.

Becauſe we think the rejection of the propoſed addreſs, at this time, may appear to indicate in this Houſe a deſire of continuing that plan of ignorance, concealment, deceit and deluſion, by which the Sovereign and his people have been already brought into ſo many and ſo grievous calamities. We hold it abſolutely neceſſary that both Sovereign and people ſhould be undeceived; that they ſhould be diſtinctly and authentically made acquainted with that ſtate of their affairs, which is faithfully repreſented in this propoſed addreſs, at a time when our exiſtence as a nation may depend upon our conceiving a juſt idea of our real ſituation, and upon our wiſdom in making a proper uſe of it.

RICHMOND,
ABERGAVENNY,
THANET,
ABINGDON,
HARCOURT,
DE FERRARS,
FITZWILLIAM,
J. ST. ASAPH,
DEVONSHIRE,
BOLTON,
PORTLAND,
EFFINGHAM,
RADNOR,
ROCKINGHAM,
STAMFORD,
MANCHESTER,
PONSONBY,
CRAVEN,
SPENCER,
HEREFORD.

HOUSE of LORDS, *April* 10.

After the diviſion was over on Wedneſday, upon the Duke of Richmond's motion, for an addreſs to the King, the Earl of Abingdon got up, and made the following ſpeech:

My Lords,

THESE dead majorities will be the ruin of this nation. Let the queſtion be what it will, though the ſalvation of the country depend upon it, if it be moved by the minority, it is ſure of a negative. And, my Lords, we are told too by the miniſtry, that this is the only way in which his Majeſty will receive our council. It may indeed, my Lords, be the only way in which his Majeſty will receive our council, but it is not the only way in which we have a right to give our council to his Majeſty. My Lords, we are the hereditary counſellors of the crown, and have a right to an audience of his Majeſty at all times, to lay our humble ſervices before him. I therefore move, my Lords, that we of the minority do, in a body, wait upon his Majeſty, with the addreſs that has been this day made by the noble Duke: It contains information worthy the royal ear: What effect it may produce is not for me to forejudge.

[The Duke of Richmond aſſented to the propoſal of the noble Lord, and ſaid, that, if it was agreeable to the other Lords, he himſelf had no objection; but that that was a matter which would be beſt ſettled out of the Houſe.]

* * *

Lebanon, Lancaſter County, June 29, 1778.

THE TRUSTEES of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, to pay off and diſcharge their annual payments now in arrear, otherwiſe the Truſtees will iſſue precepts to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties to make ſale of the ſeveral lands, lots and tenements of the mortgagers whoſe payments are in arrear above ſix months.—The office is kept at Lebanon, and the times of attendance are appointed by law, and were made known in a late advertiſement continued 8 weeks in the public papers.

Some counterfeit bills have been found by the State Treaſurer and the Truſtees in the following perſons bundles, (as each of the mortgagers parcels of money were bound ſeparately, and the name and ſum of money endorſed thereon) viz. In the money of Alexander Brown, jun. of Plumſtead Townſhip, in Bucks County, paid by Andrew Ellicott, are 66 dollars, of different denominations, counterfeits: In Joſeph Gibbons, jun. of Weſtown, in Cheſter County, his parcel of money, paid by Mrs. Gibbons, one 8 dollar bill and one 6 dollar bill are counterfeits: In the ſum of money paid by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones, for Joſeph Miles, of Lower Dublin Townſhip, in Philadelphia County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit; alſo in the money paid by Mr. Jones for Marſhall Edwards, one 8 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Joſiah Dyer, of Plumſtead, in Bucks County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Jeremiah Dungan, of Northampton Townſhip, in Bucks County, one 6 dollar bill is counterfeit. The Truſtees are ſo far from ſuſpecting that any of the perſons abovementioned ſent or paid any of the ſaid counterfeit bills into the office knowing them to be ſuch, that they wiſh no imputation of fraud may be laid to any of them in conſequence thereof. In the mean time the Truſtees expect that the perſons concerned will ſpeedily bring or ſend genuine bills in lieu of ſuch counterfeits, or otherwiſe their whole bundles or parcels of money will, on that account, be retained in the office until ſuch time as the Legiſlature may give order reſpecting the premiſes.

Philadelphia County, ff.

PURSUANT to a writ of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, I do hereby ſummon the Repreſentatives choſen for the County of Philadelphia to meet the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the other Counties in ſaid Commonwealth in General Aſſembly, at the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of Auguſt next enſuing.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, 13th July, 1778.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of MICHAEL DUGAN's paſture, in the Northern Liberties, on the 6th inſt. (July) a roan HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a black face and black fore feet, a white tail, black main, and ſeveral black ſpots about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, (and thief, if ſtolen,) ſhall have Ten Pounds for horſe and thief, and Five Pounds for the horſe, by applying to ROBERT TURNER, on Market-ſtreet Wharf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 9th inſtant, from the plantation of Joſhua Howell, on the Wiſſahickon road, a dark iron grey HORSE, eight years old, fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, and has a ſore on the off ſide of his back. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief, if ſtolen, be brought to juſtice, ſhall be paid the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

July 10. JOHN LAD HOWELL.

THE ſubſcriber having been abſent from the the city of Philadelphia for ſome time paſt, is now returned, and propoſes carrying on the Conveyancing Buſineſs as uſual in all its branches, at his office at Edward Bonſall's, in Fourth-ſtreet oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet, where real eſtates are ſold and money let out at intereſt as uſual. He hopes that his friends and the public in general will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he has been regularly bred to the buſineſs, which will be tranſacted with the greateſt care, neatneſs and diſpatch. AB. SHOEMAKER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1778.

THE

Pennſylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE LOAN-OFFICE

IS OPENED next door to the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, where conſtant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, C. L. O.

Fort of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Rice, (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the Lord Drummond, burthen about twenty-five tons, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Joſeph Adams: To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

July 18, 1778. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, the following Veſſels and their Cargoes, viz.

BRIG Induſtry, burthen about one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory, and cargo conſiſting of 1700 buſhels of beſt Turks-Iſland ſalt: The ſloop Speedwell, burthen fifty tons, and her cargo conſiſting of ſixty tierces of rice and ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco: The Polly's Adventure, a ſloop of about thirty tons burthen, and her cargo conſiſting of one hundred and ſixty barrels of flour.

On Wedneſday the 29th, at Cheſnut Neck, will be ſold, the following Veſſels, viz. The brig Carolina Packet, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory: The brig Speedwell, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The brig Prince Frederick, burthen two hundred and thirty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Jenny, burthen ninety tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Canaſter, burthen ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory. The above veſſels are compleatly found and ready for ſea. It is expected the money will be paid on delivery of veſſels or cargoes.

JOSEPH BALL.
NATHANIEL NICHOLS.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1778.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the Public in general, That he now occupies the LIVERY STABLES formerly JOHN HALE's, in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he will entertain HORSES by the year or night, having the beſt accommodations, and ſuitable places for carriages. FRANCIS PROCTER, Senior.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his ſtore on Neil's wharf, Philadelphia,

JAMAICA ſpirits, Weſt India rum, Weſt-India cotton, coffee and indigo, green and bohea tea, pins and French needles; alſo a few barrels of freſh ſuperfine and common flour.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from off the Common of Philadelphia, on the 21ſt of June laſt, a gray HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder with the bottom of a ſtirrup, has the Continental mark on his near buttock, hardly to be perceived. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the Park of Artillery at the State-houſe, Philadelphia, or to GEORGE HOFNER, Adjutant of Col. Procter's Artillery, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and if ſtolen, the above reward will be given for the horſe and thief.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Providence Townſhip, near Schuylkill or Sulivan's Bridge, on the night of the eleventh inſt. (July) a well-built brown HORSE COLT, two years old laſt April, about fourteen hands high, paces chiefly, no brand, hath a large ſtar on his forehead, had a ſwelling between his fore legs which was lately cut. Whoever ſecures the ſaid colt ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or the above reward for the colt and thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WAGONSAIL.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,
Living in Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter County,

THE valuable Merchant Mills and Saw Mill ſituate on the main branch of Brandywine, formerly called Jones's Mills, having two pair of ſtones, one whereof is burrs of the very beſt quality, the other Cologne, with boulting cheſts and good cloths which go by water; the Mills have been all lately repaired, and water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon with a trifling expence of keeping the dam and race in repair; it is turned by the main branch of Brandywine: The Mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo a good dwelling, part frame and part ſtone, and a well of water at the door; a good frame barn, ſtables, and a good coopers ſhop near the Mills, with about thirty acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, with about nine acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence: All in good repair, and pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, where there is plenty of grain of all kinds. Any perſon inclining to view the mills and place, may apply to the ſubſcriber at ſaid Mills.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

L O S T,

On Tueſday evening the 14th inſt. (July) on the Lancaſter road, between the ſign of the Seven Stars and the Spread Eagle,

A NEAT SILVER WATCH, with a ſteel chain, maker's name William Crouſorth, London, No. 328. Whoever will return ſaid Watch to the Printer ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

N B. All Watch-makers or other perſons to whom ſaid Watch may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1778.

WAS taken up ſome time in May laſt, in New Hanover Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a certain WILLIAM SMITH, ſuppoſed to be a horſe-ſtealer: He rode a black horſe about fourteen hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, his other marks not now remembered; with a man's old ſaddle, and woman's hunting ſaddle partly new; he alſo had upon him a ſilver mounted holſter piſtol. Said Smith made his eſcape, and it being preſumed that the above-mentioned horſe, ſaddles and piſtol were ſtolen, the owner or owners thereof are deſired to apply to ISAAC ROUSH, in three weeks from this date, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue.

T O B E S O L D,

A STRONG, healthy, likely Negro Wench, fit for town and country, about eighteen years of age, this country born, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire of PATRICK BYRNE, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

T O B E S O L D,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, adjoining the town of Salem, containing about 1400 acres, which, for the extreme fertility of the ſoil, value of timber, quantity of excellent meadow, and conveniency of water carriage, is perhaps equal to any tract of land in New-Jerſey.—The above tract is divided into five plantations, all of them ſubject to leaſes of improvement, which will expire in three years from the 25th day of March next; each plantation will contain at leaſt eighty acres of arable land, lately cleared, beſides a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, and each accommodated with a frame or log dwelling-houſe, and three of them with new barns, beſides other out-houſes: Adjoining to one of theſe farms is a ſwamp, containing about 80 acres, of an excellent bottom, covered with a great quantity of valuable timber. The land will either be ſold all together or in ſeparate lots, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, as may be moſt convenient. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to JOHN CAREY, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, or to HENRY LUMMIS, both living near the premiſes; and for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

T O B E S O L D,

A Very elegant POST-COACH, lined with flowered ſilk velvet. Enquire of the Printer.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Flick's ſtable in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market in Philadelphia, about ten days ago, a white MARE, flea bitten, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, has a ſhort tail, a black croſs on her near hip, her breaſt chafed a little with the collar, paces and canters. Whoever will leave her at the above ſtable, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges from

Captain JAMES ARMITAGE.

WAS LOST by the ſubſcriber, in a fall from his horſe on the Wiſſahickon road, oppoſite Turner's Lane, two miles and an half from Philadelphia, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name C. Reynell, London, No. 7195, with a ſteel chain, braſs key, and a ſteel ſwivel ſeal. Whoever finds the ſaid watch and brings it to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, from

EDWARD BONSALL.

N. B. Watch makers and others are deſired to ſtop the ſaid watch if offered for ſale.

Philadelphia, July 11th, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber at the Spring-Houſe Tavern, on Tueſday night laſt, a very large fat black HORSE, he has a ſmall ſtar and a mixture of white and black hair down his face to his noſe, the main on the left ſide, trots and paces, and is branded on both ſhoulders. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the owner, or gives information ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MARTIN NOLL.

Goſhen, July 6, 1778.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, a ſmall quantity of linen, which he ſuppoſes to be ſtolen. Any perſon proving their property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have the ſame by applying to

Doctor JOSEPH MOORE.

I ſince underſtand the perſon's name was WILLIAM BROWN, a ſoldier, belonging to the Delaware ſtate; he was wounded at Germantown, has ſince been at Reading Hoſpital, and has a paſs to go to Wilmington, dated at the Valley Forge, 18th June, ſigned "D. Alal G. Coll. id MB."

WAS taken away, about the 4th of November laſt, from this city, a certain MARY MATTHEWS, a girl of eleven years old, being bound to the ſubſcriber till ſhe arrives at full age. She was taken forcibly by her mother Mary Matthews, living in New-London, Cheſter county, on her miſtreſs being about to leave this city on account of the enemy, ſhe threatening me very hard if I took her daughter amongſt the *rebels*. Whoever brings the ſaid Mary Matthews, with her daughter, to me, ſhall have Twenty Dollars Reward.

Philad. July 7, 1778. MARTHA SPENCER.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on Thurſday night the 9th inſtant, (July,) a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a long mane, five years old, her tail has been dock'd, but appears as though it never had been, trots altogether and is half blooded, has a ſmall white ſpot high on the near buttock, and is ſhod all round. Alſo, a bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, near ten years old, paces intirely, has a ſmall lump occaſioned by the horn of a cow on the near buttock. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid by the ſubſcriber for each of them, and charges if brought home, WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near North Wales Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia county, on the 7th of May laſt, two grey HORSES.—The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharples, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 5th of May laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, and thought to be eight or nine years old. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOHN SHARPLES.

CAME to the ſtables of Elizabeth Sutter, in Strawberry Alley, a bright bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, 6 years old, and low in fleſh. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have him, by applying to the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper in Strawberry Alley, and paying the charges.

N. B. The ſaid Elizabeth Sutter keeps Entertainment for Man and Horſe. ELIZABETH SUTTER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from a paſture near Darby, on the 21ſt of June laſt, a bay MARE, with black mane and long ſwith tail, a blaze and ſnip in the face, and has a remarkable large head and ears: She is five years old, near fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, trots, canters and paces a little. Whoever delivers her to Doctor CLARKSON, near Windſor Forge, in Lancaſter County, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

IN CONGRESS, July 18, 1778.

A LETTER signed Carlisle, H. Clinton, Wm. Eden, Geo. Johnstone, dated New York, July 1[illegible], 1778, and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and others the Members of Congress," was received and read, whereupon Congress came to the following resolution.

Whereas, Congress in a letter to the British Commissioners of the 17th of june last, did declare that they would be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great Britain should demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose; and that the only solid proof of this disposition, would be an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these States, or withdrawing his fleets and armies: And whereas, neither of these alternatives have been complied with, therefore,

Resolved, That no answer be given to the letter of the 11th instant from the British Commissioners.

Ordered, That the said letter and the foregoing resolution be published. *Extract from the Minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The letter from the British Commissioners is as follows.

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other the Members of Congress,

Gentlemen,

WE received soon after our arrival at this place, your answer to our letter of the 10th of June, and are sorry to find on your part an difficulties raised which must prolong the calamities of the present war.

You propose to us as matter of choice one or other of two alternatives, which you state as preliminaries necessary even to the beginning of a negociation for peace to this empire.

One is an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these States. We are not inclined to dispute with you about the meaning of words: But so far as you mean the entire privilege of the people of North America to dispose of their property, and to govern themselves without any reference to Great Britain, beyond what is necessary to preserve that union of force, in which our mutual safety and advantage consist: We think, that so far, their independency is fully acknowledged in the terms of our letter of the 16th of June. And we are willing to enter upon a fair discussion with you, of all the circumstances that may be necessary to ensure or even to inlarge that Independency.

In the other alternative you propose, that his Majesty should withdraw his fleets and his armies.

Although we have no doubt of his Majesty's disposition to remove every subject of uneasiness from the colonies, yet there are circumstances of precaution against our ancient enemies, which joined to the regard that must be paid to the safety of many, who, from affection to Great-Britain, have exposed themselves to suffer in this contest, and, to whom Great Britain owes support at every expence of blood and treasure, that will not allow us to begin with this measure. How soon it may follow the first advances to peace on your part, will depend on the favorable prospect you give of a reconciliation with your fellow citizens of this Continent and with those in Britain. In the mean time we assure you that no circumstance will give us more satisfaction, than to find that the extent of our future connection is to be determined on principles of mere reason and the considerations of mutual interest, on which we are willing likewise to rest the permanency of any arrangements we may form.

In making these declarations we do not wait for the decision of any military events. Having determined our judgement by what we believe to be the interests of our country, we shall abide by the declarations we now make in every possible situation of our affairs.

You refer to treaties already subsisting, but are pleased to with hold from us any particular information in respect to their nature or tendency.

If they are in any degree to affect our deliberations, we think that you cannot refuse a full communication of the particulars in which they consist, both for our consideration and that of your own constituents, who are to judge between us whether any alliance you may have contracted be a sufficient reason for continuing this unnatural war. We likewise think ourselves entitled to a full communication of the powers by which you conceive yourselves authorized to make treaties with foreign nations.

And we are led to ask satisfaction on this point, because we have observed in your proposed articles of confederation, No. 6 and 9, it is stated that you should have the power of entering into treaties and alliances under certain restrictions therein specified, yet we do not find promulgated any act or resolution of the Assembly's of particular States conferring this power on you.

As we have communicated our powers to you, we mean to proceed without reserve in this business, we will not suppose that any objection can arise on your part to our communicating to the public so much of your correspondence as may be necessary to explain our own proceedings. At the same time we assure you, that in all such publications, the respect which we pay to the great body of people you are supposed to represent, shall be evidenced by us in every possible mark of consideration and regard.

We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servants.

CARLISLE.
H. CLINTON.
Wm. EDEN.
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

New-York, July 11th, 1778.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, July 9, 1778.

Ordered, That all letters received by Members of Congress from any of the British Commissioners, or their agents, or from any subject of the King of Great Britain, of a public nature, be laid before Congress.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In consequence of the foregoing order the following letters were laid before Congress.

TO FRANCIS DANA, ESQUIRE.

[PRIVATE.]

Dear Sir,

IT gives me great pleasure to find your name among the list of Congress, because I am persuaded, from personal knowledge of me and my family and connections you can entertain no jealousy that I would engage in the execution of any commission that was inamicable to the rights and privileges of America or the general liberties of mankind. While on the other hand your character must be so well known, that no man will suspect you will yield any point that is contrary to the real interest of your country, and therefore it will be presumed we will lose no opportunity from that punctilio of meeting to discuss our differences first, and that if we do agree, it will be on the most liberal, and therefore the most lasting terms of union. There are three facts I wish to assure you of. First, That Doctor Franklin, on the 29th of March last, in discussing the several articles we wish to make the basis of our treaty, was perfectly satisfied they were beneficial to North America and such as she should accept. Second, That this treaty with France was not the first treaty that France had *exacted* and with which Mr. Simeon Deane had put to sea, but granted and acceded to after the sentiments of the people of Great Britain had fully changed, after the friends to America had gained their points for reconciliation, and solely with a view to disappoint the good effects of our endeavors. You will be pleased to hear the pamphlet wrote by Mr. Pulteney was a great means of opening the minds of the people of England to the real state of the question between us, and that it has run through 13 editions. The third fact is, that Spain unasked, had sent a formal message disapproving of the conduct of France. All these I will engage to prove to your satisfaction. I beg to recommend to your personal civilities my friend Doctor Ferguson. He is a man of the greatest genius and virtue, and has always been a steady friend to America.——Private . . . .

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If you follow the example of Britain in the hour of her pride, insolence and madness, and refuse to hear us, I still expect, since I am here, to have the privilege of coming among you and seeing the country, as there are many men whose virtues I admire above Greek or Roman names that I should be glad to tell my children about. I am, with esteem and affection, Dear Sir,

Your friend and servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1778.

A true copy compared with the original.
Examined in Congress July 16, 1778.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TO GENERAL JOSEPH REED.

SIR,

YOUR near and worthy relation Mr. Dennis de Berdt has made me happy by favoring me with a letter to you. I have been informed by General Robertson of your great worth and consequence in the unhappy disputes that have subsisted between Great-Britain and her dependants. Your pen and your sword have both been used with glory and advantage in vindicating the rights of mankind, and of that community of which you was a part. Such a conduct as the first and superior of all human duties must ever command my warmest friendship and veneration.

In the midst of those affecting scenes, my feeble voice has not been wanting to stop the evils in their progress, and to remove on a large and liberal footing the causes of all jealousy—that every subject of the empire might live equally free and secure in the enjoyment of the blessings of life—not one part dependent on the will of another with opposite interests, but a general union on terms of perfect security and mutual advantage.

During the contest, I am free to confess, my wishes have ever been that America might so far prevail as to oblige this country to see their error, and to reflect and reason fairly in the case of others, heirs to the same privileges with themselves. It has pleased God in his justice so to dispose of events that this kingdom is at length convinced of her folly and her faults. A commission under parliamentary authority is now issued for settling, in a manner consistent with that union of force on which the safety of both parties depend, all the differences that have or can subsist between Great Britain and America, short of a total separation of interests. In this commission I am an unworthy associate, though no man can feel the desire of cementing in peace and friendship every member of what was called the British empire stronger than myself; yet I am sensible it might have fallen to the lot of many persons better qualified to attain the end proposed. All I can claim is ardent zeal and upright intentions: And when I reflect that this negotiation must depend much more upon perfect integrity than refinement of understanding, where a sensible, magnanimous people will see their own interest, and carefully guard their own honour in every transaction, I am more inclined to hope from the good will I have always borne them, I am not altogether unqualified for the task.

If it be (as I hope it is) the disposition of good men in the provinces to prefer freedom in connunction with Great Britain to an union with the ancient enemy of both—If it is their generous inclination to forget recent injuries, and recal to their remembrance former benefits, I am in hopes we may yet be great and happy. I am sure the people in America will find in my brother Commissioners and myself, a fair and chearful concurrence in adjusting every point to their utmost wish not inconsistent, as I said before, with a beneficial union of interests, which is the object of our commission.

Nothing could surpass the glory you have acquired in arms, except the generous magnanimity of meeting on the terms of justice and equality after demonstrating to the world that the fear of force could have no influence in that decision.

The man who can be instrumental in bringing us all to act once more in harmony, and to unite together the various powers which this contest has drawn forth, will deserve more from the King * and the people, from patriotism, humanity, friendship, and all the tender ties that are affected by the quarrel and reconciliation, than ever was yet bestowed on human kind.

This letter from Mr. de Berdt I shall consider as an introduction to you, which line of communication I shall endeavour by every means to improve by public demonstration of respect or private friendship, as your answer may enable me. I am, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

London, 11th April, 1778.

* *A Member of Congress, who was with the army at the time of the evacuation of this city and entered it immediately after, received a billet from a Lady, some of whose friends had gone off with the enemy, praying the pleasure of his company. After some conversation about them, and the necessary introductory conversation, she told him in plain terms, on the part of the writer of this letter, that if he would use his good offices in procuring a reconciliation, he should have ten thousand guineas and any honors or offices he could ask from a grateful Sovereign, hinting at the same time that an answer was expected. To which the Gentleman replied, That he was not worth purchasing; but even if he was, the King was too poor to buy him. From this anecdote we learn, that so much of what was said to the Court of France as related to the sending over money was true, tho' it seems the price was not, as they pretended, actually stipulated, for which the Members of Congress were to sell their country and their souls. I cannot help remarking that corruption must have prostrated the hearts and understandings of the British leaders below contempt, or they never would have dared thus to risque every thing upon the wholesale purchase of a Body whose authority being derived from the people, will crumble to pieces the instant they vary from the popular opinion.*

TO ROBERT MORRIS, ESQUIRE.

[PRIVATE.]

Dear Sir, Philadelphia, June 16, 1778.

I CAME to this country in a sincere belief that a reconciliation between Great Britain and America could be established on terms honorable and beneficial to both. I am persuaded and can prove that the last treaty with France should be no bar, and the first treaty, if ever you saw it, should be an inducement—Supposing every obstacle to prevent us from treating removed, we are then to consider whether the terms proposed are advantageous. I inclose you my sentiments on the subject at large; if they concur with yours, we shall join in the work with all the prudence and all the means possible and virtuous. I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America uncapable of being influenced by improper motives. But in all such transactions there is risk, and I think that whoever ventures should be secured, at the same time that honour and emolument should naturally follow the fortune of those who have steered the vessel in the storm and brought her safely to port. I think Washington and the President have a right to every favor that grateful nations can bestow, if they could once more unite our interests, and spare the miseries and devastations of war. I wish above all things to see you, and I hope you will so contrive it. Do not think Great-Britain is so low; remember she never can be lower than you were at Trenton. It is the same blunderers who produced the war who have conducted it. When the sense of the nation is roused, believe me she can make struggles that few have conceived, but which I should be sorry to see exerted on such an occasion.

Whatever may be our fate, I shall ever retain the strictest private friendship for you and yours; but let me entreat you to recal all those endearing ties to your recollection. I am, with affection and esteem, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

MY LORD,

AS you, in conjunction with your brother Commissioners, have thought proper to make one more fruitless negociatory essay, permit me, through your lordship, once more to address the brotherhood. It is certainly to be lamented that gentlemen so accomplished should be so unfortunate. Particularly, my lord, it is to be regretted that you should be raised up as the topstone to a pyramid of blunders.

On behalf of America I have to intreat that you will pardon their Congress for any want of politeness in not answering your letter. You may remember, that in their last letter they stated certain terms as preliminaries to a negociation. And I am sure your lordship's candor will do them the justice to acknowlege that they are not apt to tread back the steps they have taken. In addition to this it so happens that they are at present very indifferent whether or not your King and Parliament acknowlege their independence; and still more indifferent as to the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

You mistake the matter exceedingly when you suppose that any person in America wishes to prolong the calamities of war. No, my lord, we have had enough of them in all conscience. But the fault lies with you or your master, or some of the people he has about him. Congress when Sir William Howe landed on Staten-Island, met him with their Declaration of Independence. They adhered to it in the most perilous circumstances. They put their lives upon the issue; nay their honor. Now in the name of common sense how can you suppose they will relinquish this object in the present moment?

I am fully of your lordship's opinion when you decline any dispute with Congress about the meaning of the term Independence. They would have infinite advantage over you logically, but what is worse, they are politically in capacity to put upon the term just what construction they please: Nay, my lord, eventually Great-Britain must acknowlege just such an independence as Congress think proper; they are now in the full possession and enjoyment of it. How idle in you to talk of insuring or enlarging what is out of your power and cannot be encreased.

You give two reasons for not withdrawing your fleets and armies. The first is, that you keep them here by way of precaution against your ancient enemies. Really, my lord, I was at a loss for some time to comprehend the force of this reasoning, or how a body of men in this country and a large fleet could protect you against an invasion from France. And I am even now perhaps mistaken when I suppose that your sea and land forces have been kept here to draw the attention of your enemies to this quarter and leave their coast exposed, that so you may have an opportunity of invading France. If this was the object, it hath had the desired effect. Your armies are doubtless assembled in readiness for the descent, which, considering the unprovided state of that country, cannot but prove successful; and therefore I congratulate your Lordship on the fair prospect you enjoy of seeing your Sovereign make his triumphant entry through the gates of Paris.

Your second reason for staying here is to protect the tories. Pray, my lord, ease your mind upon that subject. Let them take care of themselves. The little ones may be pardoned whenever they apply. The great ones have joined you from conscientious or from interested motives. The first in having done what they thought right will find sufficient comfort. The last deserve none. I offer you this consolation, my lord, because we both know that you cannot protect the tories, and because there is every reason to believe that you cannot protect yourselves.

You have, it seems, determined your judgment by what you conceive to be the interest of your country, and you propose to abide by your declarations in every possible situation. I rather imagine that you are determined by your instructions; but if otherwise, surely, my lord, you are not to learn that circumstances may materially alter the interest of your country and your conceptions of it. The decision of some military events which you did not wait for, would put you in a situation to speak to Congress in much more decent terms than those contained in your last letter.

But you want to know, my lord, what treaties we have entered into. In pity to your nerves Congress have kept back this knowledge. It will make the boldest among you tremble. As we are not about to negociate at present there is no need of the communication. However, to satisfy your curiosity as far as an individual can, I pray you to recollect, that the Marquis de Noailles told you his Court, when they formed an alliance with America, had taken eventual measures. You cannot but know that a French fleet is now hovering on the coast near you.—Draw your own conclusions, my lord.

It is a moſt diverting circumſtance to hear you aſk Congreſs what power they have to treat, after offering to enter into treaty with them, and being refuſed. But I ſhall be glad to know by what authority you call on them for this diſcovery. The Count de Vergennes had a right to it, but the Earl of Carliſle certainly has not. Let me add, my lord, that in making the requeſt there is a degree of aſperity not ſuited to your ſituation. When you were in the arms of victory we pardoned an inſolence which had become habitual to your nation. We ſhall revere it if preſerved when you are reduced to the loweſt pitch of wretchedneſs. But in the preſent moment, when you certainly cannot terrify, and have not ſuffered ſo as to deſerve pity, ſuch language is quite improper. And it forces from me certain facts which I am ſorry to mention, as they ſhew your maſters to be wicked beyond all example.

When they found that an alliance was actually on the carpet between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and theſe States, they offered to cede a part of the Eaſt-Indies, to give equal privileges in the African trade, and to divide the fiſheries, provided they might be at liberty to ravage America. And when that would not do, they told the French Miniſtry that it was abſurd to treat with Congreſs; that they were faithleſs; nay, that the bargain was actually ſtruck for the purchaſe of America, and money, to the amount of half a million, ſent over to pay the price. Theſe, my lord, are facts---facts which will hang up to eternal infamy the names of your rulers. The French, my lord, laughed at the meanneſs and falſhood of theſe declarations. But they ſuffered themſelves to appear to be deceived. They permitted you to flounder on in the ocean of your follies and your crimes. You and your brethren, I find, are directed to play the ſame game here; to call our allies faithleſs; to tell a hundred incoherent fictions about our treaties, the ſubſtance of which you confeſs yourſelves at this moment ignorant of. And what is the very complication of abſurdity, you pretend to tell Congreſs the manner in which the negociations were carried on, when Mr. Deane, the principal negociator on their part, is on the ſpot to give information. For ſhame. For ſhame. It is for theſe reaſons that Congreſs treat you with ſuch utter contempt.

There is but one way left to ſink you ſtill lower, and, thank God, you have found it out. You are about to publiſh! Oh my lord! my lord! you are indeed in a mighty pittiful condition. You have tried fleets and armies, and proclamations, and now you threaten us with news-papers. Go on; exhauſt all your artillery. But know, that thoſe who have withſtood your flattery and refuſed your bribes, deſpiſe your menaces.---Farewell. When you come with better principles, and on a better errand, we ſhall be glad to meet you: Till that moment

I am your lordſhip's moſt obedient
And moſt humble ſervant,
AN AMERICAN.

To their Excellencies the Earl of CARLISLE, *Sir* HENRY CLINTON, *and* WILLIAM EDEN, *and* GEORGE JOHNSTONE, *Eſquires, Britiſh Commiſſioners.*

YOUR letter to Congreſs of the 9th inſtant, induces me again to requeſt your Excellencies attention to the reflections of an individual.

If I can penetrate the ſentiments of Congreſs, I may aſſure you that your reply was unexpected; for it was with reaſon imagined you would have underſtood their anſwer of the 17th of June: That was a full and plain return to your letter of the ninth; and it was taken as a natural conſequence, that the correſpondence between the Congreſs and your Excellencies was then *ipſo facto* ſuſpended, until you, being fully authorized to do ſo, had acceded to one or other of the explicit preliminaries they propoſed --It appears your Excellencies diſcernment has been miſconceived —I am ſorry for it.

You ſay, Congreſs propoſe to you, as matter of choice, one or other of two alternatives, as preliminaries neceſſary even to the beginning of a negociation for peace; one, "an *explicit acknowledgment of the Independence* of theſe States;" and you add, "you are not inclined to diſpute with Congreſs about the meaning of words." Why then do you conſtrue that *explicit* alternative, as applicable to an *inexplicit dependence* upon Britain? By your conſtruction, our ideas of language are totally different. We cannot conceive that a ſtate of *independence* can poſſibly admit of any ſtate of *dependence*: If you called the night, day, we ſhould as clearly underſtand you. I beg our Excellencies will allow me to throw out another reflection upon this abſtruſe ſubject.

"You are not inclined to diſpute with Congreſs about the meaning of words; but ſo far as by the independence of theſe States Congreſs mean the entire privilege of the people of North-America to diſpoſe of their property, and to govern themſelves without any reference to Great Britain, beyond what is neceſſary to preſerve that union of force, in which our mutual ſafety and advantage conſiſt;" ſo far their independence, you ſay, is fully acknowledged in your letter of the 10th of June, you forget, it is dated the ninth, adding, you "are willing to enlarge that independency."

In the firſt place, I would aſk your Excellencies, whether you mean to include the people of the two Floridas, Nova-Scotia and Canada, under your terms, "the people of North America." I believe you do not; but we mean to raiſe them to the rank of independent freemen. Again, you ſay, you have offered us ſuch an independence, as is calculated but to preſerve the union of the force of America and Britain in the hand of the latter; and you now offer "to enlarge that independence." If you are ſerious and mean ſomething, you muſt mean the independency we mean, which is, to preſerve the force of America *independent* of Great-Britain, not in union with Great Britain and in her hand. There can be no intermediate degree of independence between that which is *but* calculated to preſerve the union of the force of America and Britain, and the degree we demand. If you enlarge that degree, which is but ſufficient to preſerve that union, the union cannot be preſerved, and the independence of conſequence becomes compleat: We aſk nothing more; we will accept nothing leſs. If you underſtand the term independence as we do, why are you not explicit? If you do not, why do you delay to draw the line between the independence you offered and the enlarged independence you offer? You ought to do this; we are plain men, and cannot divide that, which from the nature of it we think indiviſible.

As to the other alternative of withdrawing your fleets and armies, you openly and at once refuſe "to begin with this meaſure." Here we underſtand each other clearly, and this point is ſettled at once. This proceeding on your part is conſpicuous, becauſe it is ſingular; and as it deſerves, ſo it receives my commendation. Your reaſons, in ſupport of your deciſion, are of no conſequence to Congreſs: I believe they neither aſked, expected or wiſhed for them. It was their buſineſs to demand; their reaſons remained with themſelves; it was your buſineſs to grant or refuſe. It was known you would not grant the demand if you could poſſible avoid it; and it was not doubted but that your ingenuity would furniſh you with reaſons for your refuſal. However, as Congreſs have nothing to do with the principles of your conduct, I will diſmiſs them without any further obſervation upon them.

"In making your declarations, you do not wait for the deciſion of any military events;" but "ſhall abide by the declarations you now make in every poſſible ſituation of your affairs." I admire the magnanimity of your ſentiments; they are worthy an old Roman, or modern American; you will be pleaſed to pardon me if I add, they are not *a la mode d'Angloiſe*; and alſo, not to be offended at this phraſe of expreſſion: For as all America is intent upon learning the elegant language of our ally of France, in order to improve our friendly correſpondence, ſo ſuch phraſes naturally ſlip from our tongues and pens. The air of America ſeems to have produced a ſudden effect upon your Excellencies; indeed, all animals feel the effect of a change of climate. The rulers in England, as they are in a very different climate from that which you now enjoy, ſo they are in a habit of thinking and acting very different from yours. They regulate their demands, refuſals and conceſſions, according to the "ſituation of their affairs;" you declare you will act. As this is a ſtriking contraſt, perhaps it may be diſputed; and as I know your Excellencies are able diſputants at the point of the tongue, pen and ſword, I think it is but prudent to place the ſubject out of all diſpute; I ſhall endeavour to do this, by drawing it up in the following manner: In the years 1774 and 1775, when America was deſtitute of arms, your King and Miniſters were deaf to her ſupplications for redreſs of grievances.

In the years 1776 and 1777, when America had but a raw ſoldier, and ſcarce the appearance of a regular army, your King and Parliament having 45,865 and 48,616 effective regular forces, amply ſupplied in every reſpect, beſides 22,337 ſeamen aſſaulting theſe United States on all ſides, your rulers breathed nothing but unconditional ſubmiſſion on our part. On the ninth of March, Lord Camden declared in your Houſe of Lords, that this high tone continued ſo late as the 26th day of February laſt, and that it was ſuddenly altered on the 27th, when your rulers reſolved, to uſe his Lordſhips expreſſion, "to bend their knees before America." The alteration of the *ſituation of their affairs*, was the occaſion of this ſudden change. At this point of time, by the returns from America, it appeared that the Britiſh army had by death, deſertion and otherwiſe, loſt 19,381 men; that 5336 men had been taken priſoners; that the ſick amounted to 4639; and that the navy had loſt 4314 ſeamen. Capital as theſe loſſes were, yet the men in power breathed unconditional ſubmiſſion, till finding that a treaty between France and America had been ſigned on the 6th of February, and feeling the mortal blow to their tyranny, on the 17th of February Lord North and his coadjutors, goaded by the ſituation of their affairs, bent their knees before America, upon the bills which your Excellencies preſented to Congreſs in the form of acts of Parliament. It is thus plain to a demonſtration, that your rulers are deaf, demand or concede, according to the ſituation of their affairs; and notwithſtanding your heroics, you muſt concede, for you are but inſtruments in their hands. On the 28th of June laſt, you ſunk beneath the arm of America; France now confines your haughty flag to the port of New-York, threatens you with deſtruction.

But you would have the treaties entered into by Congreſs communicated to you, both for your own conſideration and that of the conſtituents of Congreſs, who you ſay are to judge between them and you. Your Excellencies are then inclined to appeal from Congreſs to their conſtituents? How little are you acquainted with the diſpoſition of the people of America! Sir Henry Clinton has ſeen a ſimilar appeal by Lord and General Howe in their proclamation dated the 19th of September, 1776; our affairs were then in the moſt ruinous ſituation; and are you yet to learn that the appeal was rejected! Can you gravely expect that your appeal will now be ſuſtained, now that our affairs are not only *en bon train*, but that we have every moral aſſurance of deciſive victory and ſucceſs! Are we not maſters of the field, which we never before have been? Are we not in purſuit of your forces? Has not your grand army retired to Iſlands for ſafety? Are you not at war with the Houſe of Bourbon? Does not the Houſe of Bourbon proſecute the war in conjunction with the United States? The fleet of France at this moment holds you blocked up at New York, and daily ſeizes your ſhips in ſight of your flags diſplayed in vain parade. Your inferior army is ſtill reduced by draughts to the defence of your capital in Europe; a proof that you will receive no more land reinforcement. You are upon the brink of perdition, and yet you pretend to hold dominion over us, and to reaſon us into an *independent dependence*—a jargon of words—a very chaos of ideas.—Your Excellencies have been ſo long in the ſchool of deception, and ſeem ſo fond of the art, that for want of other ſubjects to practice upon, you are reſolved to deceive yourſelves. If this contributes to mitigate, the uneaſineſs of your preſent ſituation, continue to enjoy the artifice a little longer, I cannot but pity your diſtreſs.

You think yourſelves intitled to *a full communication of the powers by which Congreſs conceive themſelves authorized to make treaties with foreign powers*, and you add, you do not find *promulgated* any act or reſolution of the aſſemblies of particular States, conferring this power on them. Whatever you may think upon this point, I believe I may venture to aſſure you, Congreſs do not *conceive* themſelves anſwerable to you on the ſubject. They know their own powers, they know they are anſwerable to their conſtituents for the due exerciſe of them. However, I will endeavour to ſatisfy you ſubſtantially in this point, and to do it the more agreeably, I will ſtate a fact and uſe your own rule of argument.

On the ſixth of May, Congreſs announced to the United States, that they had ratified treaties of alliance and commerce with France: This is the 18th of July, and have your Excellencies heard that any one of the United States has "*promulgated*" any cenſure upon Congreſs for ſuch ratification? As, becauſe you do not find *promulgated* any act or reſolution of the Aſſemblies of particular States conferring this power on them, you infer, they have no ſuch power; is it not more reaſonable, that as two months and an half have paſſed ſince Congreſs announced their act to their conſtituents, and you do not find *promulgated* any act or reſolution of the Aſſemblies of particular States cenſuring Congreſs for this exerciſe of power, therefore *you ought to infer*, that the conſtituents of Congreſs think they did not exceed their authority? Politicians ſhould never ſay more at any time than is neceſſary. You produce a negative argument, and an anſwer in the ſame manner is quite ſufficient. Having thus far touched the ſubject of your Excellencis letter, I take the liberty of addreſſing myſelf in particular to his Excellency Governor Johnſtone, and that in preſence of his colleagues. I have no ambition to have a *tête à tête* with the Governor.

A letter has been laid before Congreſs, ſigned Geo. Johnſtone, dated Philadelphia, June 10, 1778, directed to the Honorable Francis Dana, Eſq; and among other things the writer ſays, "there are three facts I wiſh to aſſure you of."

Firſt, "That Doctor Franklin on the 29th of March laſt, in diſcuſſing the ſeveral articles we wiſh to make the baſis of our treaty, was perfectly ſatisfied they were beneficial to North America, and ſuch as he ſhould except." Deciſively to deſtroy this poſition, I have only to ſtate two or three points.

The Honorable Silas Deane has informed me, that a ſecret negociator from Britain did arrive at Paſſy, immediately preceding the 29th of March laſt, and applied to Doctor Franklin. That he himſelf left Paris the firſt of April, in order to embark at Toulon for America. That at Toulon he received a letter from Doctor Franklin, dated the 7th of April. Mr. Deane put the letter into my hand, and with his permiſſion I extracted the following paragraph.—"The negociator is gone back apparently much chagrined at his little ſucceſs. I have promiſed him faithfull, that ſince his propoſitions *could not be accepted* they ſhould be buried in oblivion." With every American I have no doubt but this teſtimony by Doctor Franklin, will greatly outweigh the teſtimony given by Governor Johnſtone and his negociator, who has divulged the propoſitions he declared the Doctor to bury in oblivion. But there was deſign in this conduct—it is ſo obvious that I need not point it out.

Second, "That this treaty with France was not the firſt that France had exacted, and with which Mr. Simeon Deane had put to ſea, but granted and acceded to after the ſentiments of the people of Great Britain had fully changed." meaning with regard to the meaſures to be purſued with America, conciliation inſtead of coercion.

Upon this ſecond article I muſt obſerve, that the Honorable Silas Deane, to whom I read it, and who was at the Court of France during the whole time of any negociation there for a treaty between France and America, aſſures me that France never "*exacted*" any terms from America but thoſe contained in the treaties of the ſixth of February, and that Mr. Simeon Deane had never put to ſea with any other treaties. That it is true he had put to ſea preceding this period, but only charged with the declaration of the Court of France, delivered by Monſieur Girard on the 16th of December to the American Commiſſioners, of whom Mr. Deane was one, and with letters from the Commiſſioners informing Congreſs, that the treaty would be formed agreeable to that declaration, a declaration which I have already ſtated in my letter to your Excellencies, of the 17th of June, at York-Town. And thus from the expreſs authority of the Honorable Mr. Deane, Governor Johnſtone ſtands fully confuted.

As for the third fact "that Spain unaſked had ſent a formal meſſage diſapproving of the conduct of France," I have only to ſay, that as I cannot offer evidence againſt it, for argument I will admit the fact may be ſo; and what then? Will governor Johnſtone pretend to ſay, Spain now diſapproves the conduct of France? It is known to the world that France and Spain are in the moſt perfect confidence together. France is now at war with Great Britain. Governor Johnſtone *now* knows this fact, and I aſſure myſelf that he does not doubt that Spain is either at this moment alſo at war with Great Britain, or very ſhortly will be. A few weeks will aſcertain this matter, and demonſtrate that the Governor is content to catch at a ſtraw. When his Excellency wrote this letter on the 10th of June, he had then to learn, that the Count D'Eſtaing had ſailed from Toulon; and that the Spaniſh plate fleet had arrived at Cadiz.

I now call upon Governor Johnſtone relative to a more ſerious ſubject. His perſonal honour is intereſted: The following particulars are not unworthy his notice.

A letter ſigned by him, dated Philadelphia, June 16th, 1778, and directed to the Honourable Robert Morris, contains the following paragraph:

"I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America uncapable of being influenced by improper motives. But in all ſuch tranſactions there is riſque; and I think whoever ventures ſhould be ſecured, at the ſame time that honour and emolument ſhould naturally follow the fortune of thoſe who have ſteered the veſſel in the ſtorm, and brought her ſafely to port. I think Waſhington and the Preſident have a right to every favour that grateful nations can beſtow, if they could once more unite our intereſt and ſpare the miſeries and devaſtations of war." Than this I cannot conceive a more genteel bidding for ſecret ſervices. The offer by common implication reaches every Member of Congreſs; every man entruſted with public authority for the maintainance of the independence of America. The attempt is horrid! Has not Governor Johnſtone for years paſt declaimed againſt bribery, corruption, undue influence! Then he was anti-miniſterial—now he feels the effects of miniſterial favour. But if this does not ſhew the Governor in a clear point of view, let him be ſeen through another medium: The Honourable General Reed incloſed to me the following particulars ſigned with his name: On Sunday the 21ſt June, a few days after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia by the Britiſh troops, the ſubſcriber received a written meſſage from a married lady of character, having connections with the Britiſh army: expreſſing a deſire to ſee him on buſineſs which could not be commited to writing. Attending the lady agreeable to her appointment, in the evening, after ſome previous converſation reſpecting her particular connections, the buſineſs and characters of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, and particularly of Governor Johnſtone, were the ſubjects of general converſation, which becoming more confined, the lady enlarged upon the great talents and amiable qualities of that gentleman, and added, that in ſeveral converſations with her he had expreſſed the moſt favourable ſentiments of the ſubſcriber, and it was particularly wiſhed to engage his intereſt to promote the object of their commiſſion, viz. a reunion between the two countries if conſiſtent with the ſubſcriber's principles and judgment; and in ſuch caſe, it could not be deemed unbecoming or improper in government to take a favourable notice of ſuch conduct, and that in this inſtance the ſubſcriber might have 10,000l. ſterling, and any office in the colonies in his Majeſty's gift. To which, finding an anſwer was expected, he replied, he was not worth purchaſing, but ſuch as he was the King of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it. Here the converſation ended.

JOS. REED."

It is needleſs for me to make any reflections upon ſuch particulars. I bid your Excellencies farewell.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1778. W. H. D.

LONDON, *May 7.*

THE Admirals Byron and Hyde Parker are to command the diviſion of the fleet deſtined for North-America. If D'Eſtaing is gone to that part of the world, and it is generally admitted and believed that he is, he is more than half way there by this time.—Inſtead of ſailing, our fleet has been kept at Spithead to be reviewed by his Majeſty.

It is ſaid that the French fleet were on the 15th of April off Cete, where they took ſome perſons on board; that Monſieur Girard and Mr. Dean's brother are on board; and that they went thro' the Gut of Gibraltar on the 24th with a fine wind at eaſt; that they conſiſted of twelve ſail of the line and ſix frigates; that they had three thouſand troops on board, and that they were deeply laden with ſtores of various kinds. Their deſtination was undoubtedly to North America.

The king of France has given poſitive orders that no ſtrangers whatever ſhall in future have acceſs to his perſon. No reaſon is announced for the above mandate.

As the orders of Council for ſending a fleet after Monſieur D'Eſtaing paſſed through the office of Lord George Germaine, it is evident that the Toulon fleet is gone to America.—Alas! poor Howes! to what a perilous ſituation has an ignorant Miniſtry reduced you!

Almoſt all the public prints mention there being 42 ſail of the line at Spithead, beſides half a dozen frigates. In fact, there are no more than 32 ſhips of the line and 3 frigates.

Neither is there any diviſion relative to General Waſhington, which hath been alſo given out by the ſame people. Theſe are ſilly tales, and look like drowning men catching at twigs. General Waſhington has the ſupreme command of the American army, and there is a thorough good underſtanding between him and the Congreſs.

The reaſon aſſigned by the Congreſs for recalling Mr. Deane from Paris is, that they want his preſence to inform them exactly and fully of the ſtate of things in Europe, at this very critical period. The French King, as a mark of his particular eſteem for Mr. Deane, has given him a box of great value and exquiſite workmanſhip, with his picture richly ſet in diamonds, and given him a letter written in his own hand to the Congreſs, ſtrongly teſtifying his entire approbation of Mr. Deane's conduct of the treaty lately concluded with America, and of his inviolable attachment to the letter and ſpirit of that treaty, which he ſhall ever hold ſacred, and nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to eſtabliſh and compleat the mutual advantages of it to both countries.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Hartford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the 4th of June laſt, a negro man named BEN; a ſtout well ſet fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, thirty-eight years of age, very black, his two fore teeth remarkably far from each other; he is a ſenſible artful fellow.—His cloathing is, a good plain country cloth coat, leather breeches, or tow linen trowſers, a half-worn caſtor hat, and good ſhoes and buckles: He has ſundry other cloaths, which perhaps he may change for regimentals, and it is ſuppoſed, by what he communicated to ſome of his companions, he will endeavour to go to the enemy. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Fifteen Dollars, or if brought home the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, junior.

RAN AWAY on the 21ſt of January laſt from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a Scotch ſervant girl named JENNY CAMERON, ſhort and thick, of a dark complexion, has dark brown hair rolled on a ſtring: Had on and took with her a new lincey petticoat and bed gown with brown and white ſtripes, a lincey petticoat, with red, black and white ſtripes, one under brown quilt, patched with different colours of linen, an under brown and white petticoat, two new hempen ſhifts, three lawn caps, four linen handkerchiefs, three white and one purple, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one blue and the other brown, ſtrong ſhoes with leather heels, two white tow aprons, and is ſuppoſed to have check aprons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any jail, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SPEAKMAN.

RAN AWAY, the morning the Britiſh army left Philadelphia, a negro boy named TONY, country born, between fifteen and ſixteen years of age, active and well made, a notorious rogue, and a great liar. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges. ROBERT BASS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the ſecond inſt. (July,) about a mile above the Riſing Sun on the German Town road, a black mare, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, five years old, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, ANTHONY HUBBART.

IMPORTED in the brigantine DELAWARE, from St. Euſtatia, and now opening in the ſtore lately occupied by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, in Water-ſtreet,

THE under-mentioned Articles, which will be ſold as low as the times will admit, for Caſh only, viz. Ruſſia drillings and Ruſſia duck; checks and ſtripes, Nankeens, Britannias, broad cloths and ſhalloons, red and white flannels, knives and forks, penknives, croſs-cut ſaw and handſaw files, needles, plated and regimental quttons, an aſſortment of Scotch threads, and coffee.

TAKEN UP near the ſign of the White Horſe, on Lancaſter Road, a ſmall bay HORSE, ten or eleven years old, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. By applying to Mr. BENTLEY, at the ſign of the Red Lyon, in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, he may know where the horſe is at paſture.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield Townſhip, Philadelphia County, in the night of the 6th inſt. (July) a bright bay MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſhort curly mane, and is branded on the near ſhoulder W H, but the H not plain to be ſeen. Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS for the mare, if brought to the owner, and EIGHT DOLLARS for the thief, if brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HICKS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Camp at the Valley Forge, on the 18th of June laſt, a grey HORSE, about four feet eight inches high, eight years old, and branded on the near buttock R. a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr. JONATHAN PRITCHARD, near the Yellow Springs, in Cheſter County, or to the ſubſcriber with the army, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Adj.
10th Virginia Reg. 2d Brigade.

STOLEN laſt Night,

Out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, at the Crois Keys, on the Philadelphia Road, near the White Horſe,

A BLACK roan HORSE, nine years old, heavy made and fit for a waggon, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the horſe alone TEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD JACOBS, or
July 10, 1778. JAMES MERCER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BARREL, late of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to them in bring to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement. STEPHEN COLLINS, Adm.
Philadelphia, July 4.

N. B. Sundry goods, being the remainder of ſaid Barrell's ſtore, conſiſting chiefly of remnants of a variety of kinds, to be ſold by ſaid Adminiſtrator, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt church.

A Light grey HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long black tail and mane, a large head, and a ſmall black ſpot on the left ſide of his neck, ſeven years old this ſpring, a full blooded Yorick from Virginia, and formerly the property of Col. Joſeph Parker of that State, was taken from the owner during the action of the 28th of June by a Virginia ſoldier, who it is ſuppoſed has deſerted with him. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe, and delivoring him to JOHN M. NESBIT, *Eſquire, in Philadelphia, or Colonel* WALTER STEWART, *commanding the 2d Pennſylvania regiment, at Camp, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars Reward.*

N. B. The ſaddle, bridle, and one piſtol were carried off with him. *Brunſwick, July 3, 1778.*

Reading, June 26, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Berks, Lancaſter, Cumberland and York Counties, who have any demands againſt the late Quarter Maſter-General's department in ſaid Counties, to bring in their accounts to the reſpective Deputies in each County, ſo that they may be ſettled either by certificate, or as it may beſt ſuit the reſpective Deputies to ſettle them: And as I ſuſpect there may be a number of receipts yet remaining in the hands of the farmers, &c. and in order that none of them may complain I take this method to inform them, that thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, may depend on their not being ſettled, nor any certificates given after ſaid day, by

MARK BIRD, late A. Q. M. G.

AS ſoon as the enemy's army came to this City, a certain JOSEPH FOX, farrier, *a noted traitor*, ſeized on and took away near four tons of BLISTERED STEEL, with the apparatus and all the utenſils belonging to the ſuciſcriber's ſteel furnace; which, from the beſt information, he has ſold to ſome perſons in town. Should any of the inhabitants inform where the ſaid ſteel or other articles are, or any part thereof, they may depen upon being handſomely rewarded.

July 6. WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS.

FRANCIS DAYMON

Has for ſale, at his Store in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Bickley's alley, a few doors from Market-ſtreet,

WEST-INDIA RUM, BROWN SUGAR, by the hogſhead or ſmall quantity. The ſaid Daymon lives in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Mr. David Davis, at Choptank Bridge, on Whitſunday night laſt, a likely bay MARE, fourteen hands high, ſix years old, has a thick ſhort neck, carries her head pretty high when rode, her mane hangs on both ſides, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, ſhort buſhy tail with a mixeure of grey hairs at the root, a ſmall matter crooked in her hind legs, much inclinable to pace, but can trot and gallop very well; ſhe has a kind of a roll or rack with her gallop, and is much given to ſtart when rode alone. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Dollars reward, or the above Reward for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near the New Market, in Kent County, Maryland. June 20. JOSEPH BURCHINAL.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the Records and Public Papers of the Delaware State, and all belonging to the County of Newcaſtle, have fallen into the hands of the enemy on the twelfth day of September laſt, at Wilmington, and were afterwards brought by them to this city, where, by information, moſt if not all of them were left, and have been ſecured by well diſpoſed perſons for the benefit of the State. NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcriber is authorized and impowered by his Excellency CÆSAR RODNEY, Eſquire, Preſident of ſaid State, in purſuance of a vote of the General Aſſembly, to demand, receive and ſecure all ſuch Records and Public Papers from any perſon or perſons in whoſe hands they, or any of them, may be found, and alſo to pay any charge incurred in ſecuring the ſame. It is therefore hoped that every perſon, having any of ſaid Records or Papers in his cuſtody, will carefully deliver or ſend them to Col. William Bradford, at the Coffee-houſe, as ſpeedily as poſſible, who is impowered to receive the ſame, and pay the charges in my abſence. I ſhall attend myſelf for four days at ſaid place, preciſely at twelve o'clock. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, of Newcaſtle County, Eſq; and the ſubſcriber, had the misfortune, at the ſame time and place the Records were captured, to have their books and public papers of all kinds likewiſe taken and brought up to Philadelphia; and as they can be of no benefit but to the owners, all perſons who may have been ſo friendly as to have ſecured any of them, are earneſtly requeſted to deliver them alſo to Col. Bradford, and to no other perſon, who will reward them amply for any trouble or expence. SAMUEL PATTERSON.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.

STOLEN laſt night from the Plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Lancaſter road, a dark bay HORSE, better than 15 hands high, without brand or ear mark, has loſt one of his fore ſhoes, about ſix years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and the thief, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottſgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the Plantation above mentioned.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, near the Bridge on Schuylkill, laſt November, a grey pacing HORSE, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him him away. JAMES VAUX.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION ſituate in Potts-Town, on the river Schuylkill, about thirty-ſeven miles from Philadelphia, on which is a large commodious two-ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on each floor, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen with a room over it, a large ſtone barn and other out-houſes, an excellent garden, forty acres of meadow, ſixty acres of wood, and about fifty acres of cleared land. The ſituation of this place is very proper for a gentleman's ſeat, ſtore or public houſe. Title indiſputable. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may have further information and know the terms of ſale by applying to ANDREW ROBESON, Attorney at Law in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTED for the General Hoſpital, and for which the higheſt prices will be given, Vinegar, Lint, Tow, and old Linen for bandages. Sufficient pay and encouragement will be given to humane induſtrious women as nurſes. Inquire of

July 4. THOMAS BOND, jun. A. D. G.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In New-London, Cheſter County,

SALT, imported ſugar, cotton, Virginia tobacco, half pint tumblers, gills and half gills and ſtalks glaſſes, fringe and orris, and buckles.—The ſubſcriber wants two hands to work on ſtocking frames, who may meet with good employ by applying to

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Merion Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 20th of April laſt, a grey HORSE, above fourteen hands high and about fifteen years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. SAMUEL COUCH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Smithfield Townſhip, Northampton County, on the 29th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, four years old, with a white mane and tail, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DEWIT.

WAS taken out of the meſs-houſe belonging to JOHN BRITON, near the New Ferry, three Windſor Chairs, two of them almoſt new, the other an old one with the back cut off; one old walnut deſk, without lock or key; now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Neff. Whoever owns the ſame may have them again by paying charges.

MAGISTRATES

May be ſupplied with CERTIFICATES (printed on paper or parchment,) for the OATH of ALLEGIANCE, and with all other BLANKS for Civil Officers, by

JOHN DUNLAP.

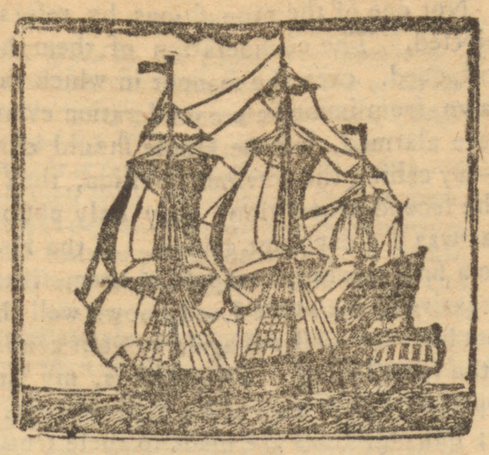
Philadelphia, July —, 1778.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Martin, hath eloped from me, and gone off with the Britiſh army, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. JAMES MARTIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL



THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

IN CONGRESS, *July* 20, 1778.

THE Committee, to whom were referred the letter of the 11th, from Ebenezer Hazard, Eſq; and the papers thereto relating, report,

"That they have had the ſame under conſideration, and having converſed with Mr. Hazard upon the ſubject, are of opinion, that Mr Hazard's undertaking is laudable, and deſerves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility." Whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral Governors, Preſidents and Executive Powers of the ſeveral States in this union, to aſſiſt Mr. Hazard, and give facility to his labours, in making a collection of the various State papers, relative to the origin and progreſs of the ſeveral European ſettlements in North-America, and ſuch as relate to the riſe and progreſs of the preſent war with Great-Britain. That, for this purpoſe, he be admitted to an inſpection of public records, and be furniſhed without expence, with copies of ſuch papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

That it be alſo recommended to ſuch private gentlemen, as may have collected any materials of the kinds above mentioned, to aſſiſt Mr. Hazard in his laudable undertaking.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia*, *July* 13, 1778.

WHEREAS, by repeated and daily information, it appears, that James Fitzpatrick, blackſmith, hath for ſome time paſt, and yet doth, at and near the Valley-hill, in Cheſter County, infeſt the highway leading from this city to Lancaſter, committing robbery on the good ſubjects of this State paſſing thereon: On conſideration,

Ordered, That a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid James Fitzpatrick, ſo that he be convicted of the ſaid offence.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, *July* 20, 1778.

ALL perſons whom it may concern are deſired to take notice, that JOHN HOLSKER, Eſquire, is commiſſioned Agent for the Marine of France, by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States of North-America.

By order of the Marine Committee of Congreſs,
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

A ſmall quantity of excellent old
COFFEE,
TO BE SOLD BY
WOODDROP SIMS,
At Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, *July* 21, 1778.

THE ſubſcribers are deſirous of contracting for a large quantity of Beer and Vinegar; alſo for a number of Pork Barrels, for the uſe of the army. Such perſons as chooſe to engage, by leaving their propoſals at their office in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, will, if reaſonable, meet with proper encouragement.

CHALONER AND WHITE,
A. Commiſſaries of Purchaſes.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by
JOHN THOMSON,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A GOOD aſſortment of SADDLERY, among which are ſilver plated bitts and ſtirrups, poliſhed and tinned ditto; plated, ſpring and tinned ſpurs; ſilver mounted and plain horſe-whips, chaiſe and coach ditto, tuft nails, tacks, braſs nails and coach bullions, braſs barrel'd ſteel ſprings, harneſs buckles and white ſets, ſtraining and woollen girth webbs; worſted, mohair and ſilk fringes, hammer-cloth ditto, womens worſted reins, chaiſe ditto, Turky ſtripes, worſted and hair pluſhes of different colours, &c. &c.

A WAGGON and four HORSES, with harneſs compleat, to be ſold. Enquire of JAMES JONES, in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or of SAMUEL HOWELL, oppoſite to the Priſon in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,
Has for SALE at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, ſix doors above Third-ſtreet,

BROADCLOTHS,
Wiltons,
Sagathies,
8-4 Spaniſh baizes,
Coatings,
Flannels,
Chintzes, Calicoes, and printed muſlins,
Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
Cambricks, muſlins & lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Corded and other ſilks,
Silk laces,
Corduroys,
Oſnabrugs, Britannias,
A neat aſſortment of ſilk ribbands,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,
India ſtripes,
Strip'd and check'd cottons,
Camblets and figured callimancoes,
Checks and Holland ſtripes,
Buckram,
Threads,
Womens worſted ſhoes,
Drilling,
Tapes and bindings,
Mens and womens black gloves,
China-blue printed linens,
Corded worſted ſtuffs,
Knives and razors,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, *July* 20, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN about a month ago, from a paſture near Lancaſter, a chunky bay HORSE, fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, two white ſpots behind his ears, and a few white hairs on his forehead. Whoever has found ſaid horſe and will bring him to the ſubſcriber at Philadelphia, or Mr. Chriſtopher CRAFFERT, at Lancaſter, ſhall have the above reward.

WILLIAM WILL.

TWO PIPES of choice old
RED WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL INGLIS.

TO BE SOLD BY
JONAS PHILLIPS,
At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A FEW hogſheads of Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and French rum, loaf ſugar, coffee, tea, nutmegs, currants, and a ſmall aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

WANTED,
As an apprentice in the Mercantile buſineſs,

A SMART active Youth, who will have the opportunity of learning the French language, and being made acquainted with ſeveral eminent houſes in that country. Any Gentleman who is deſirous of placing his ſon in ſuch a ſituation, may be informed of particulars by applying to FRANCIS DAYMON, in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Coffee-houſe.

Said DAYMON has for ſale, at his ſtore in Water ſtreet, the corner of Bickley's Alley, a few doors from Market-ſtreet, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, Antigua rum, molaſſes, coffee, tea, claret, and ſeveral other articles, which he intends to diſpoſe of for Continental currency only, at the loweſt prices.

GOLD LACE, SILVER LACE, and BUTTONS,
Are cleaned in the beſt manner, by
ALLAN MEUROSS,
At the corner of Race-ſtreet, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

WHERE officers, gentlemen and merchants may have old and new lace, or epaulets that have either been worn, damaged with ſalt water, or otherwiſe ſullied or ſtained, cleaned and brightened to as great perfection and with as much elegance as they are done in London or Paris.

He alſo makes and ſells gold, ſilver, ſilk and worſted trimmings for hats, hooks and eyes, cords for ladies cloaks; likewiſe gold, ſilver and ſilk watch and cane ſtrings.

N.B. Said MEUROSS gives ready money for old gold and ſilver lace.

Philadelphia, *July* 20, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th inſt. two Horſes, one a ſmall light bay horſe, about twelve or thirteen years old, paces a little and trots, has a long black ſwitch tail, branded with an *S* on the near ſhoulder, and newly ſhod before. The other a large roan horſe, has a lump nearly as big as an egg on the near ſide on his ribs, paces and trots, his mane cut ſhort, newly ſhod round. Whoever will diſcover the above horſes ſo that the owner can get them again, ſhall have the above reward from

STEPHEN CHAMPAYGNE, at the French houſes near the Hoſpital.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

TANNERS oil, ſpermaceti candles, bar iron, nail rods country made ſteel, iron tea-kettles, race ginger. Alſo a quantity of DRY GOODS, among which are a variety of piece goods, coarſe and fine linens, ſcarf twiſt, &c. Likewiſe a ſuit of old SAILS for a ſloop of 75 tons.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
Laſt night, from the ſubſcribers,

A BROWN STEAR, with a white face and large horns; alſo a red HEIFER, with wide horns; both fat. Likewiſe a red HEIFER, with a ſmall ſtreak of white along her back, ſome white on her belly and briſkit, a mark in each ear, lately calved. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS for each, or TWELVE DOLLARS for each if the thief is ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUTLER, in the Manor of Moreland,
Or THOMAS LEECH.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
Out of a paſture behind William Drewry's rope-yard, a few days after the enemy left Philadelphia,

A BAY MARE, fourteen and a half hands high, half Engliſh blood, a remarkable thin mane, long ears, a ſmall white blaze in her fore head, trots and canters. Whoever will give information of ſaid mare to the Printer hereof, or to JAMES BARNES, in Southwark, ſhall receive a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

J. NORMAN, ENGRAVER,
Oppoſite the old Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public in general, that he engraves architecture, landſcapes, frontiſpieces, ſhop bills, bills of exchange, cyphers, ornaments, &c. in the neateſt and beſt manner: Likewiſe Copper-plate printing.

He has for ſale, by the dozen or retail, new and compleat inſtructions for the violin, maps of the continent, ditto of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, childrens books, drawing books, pocket almanacks, a plan of the city of Philadelphia and a neat engraving of the New Gaol, a print of General Waſhington, the engagement between the Row-gallies and the Roebuck, the cannonade at Trenton; alſo a few aſſes-ſkin memorandum-books, &c.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
On the 4th inſtant, (July) out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown road, two miles and a half from town,

A SORREL MARE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head remarkably low, a long blaze in her face, half her mane hogged, and tail cut ſhort. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by RACHEL TAYLOR.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on the 26th day of December laſt, an apprentice lad named GEORGE GEYLER, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet ſix inches high; had on a brown regimental coatee when he went away; is very talkative, a good workman at his trade, and has been ſeen about the city. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL KEHR.

Philadelphia, *July* 10, 1778.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of February laſt, a Dutch ſervant boy named JACOB BLENN, by trade a baker, about fourteen years of age, about four feet five or ſix inches high, well ſet, broad full face, down look, ſandy hair, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a ſmall round hat, a brown coatee with large metal buttons, and the foreparts lined with blue ſhalloon, a white cloth under jacket, leather breeches, grey knit ſtockings, old ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to his maſter, living at the lower end of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, from

GEORGE THUM.

LONDON, *April* 8.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

LORD North presented a message from the King for settling on the six eldest Princes, next to the Prince of Wales, 60,000l. per ann. on the five eldest girls, 30,000l. on Prince William Frederick 8000l. and on the Princess Matilda 4000l. (the two latter the son and daughter of the Duke of Glocester.)

The message was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

May 7. A Tar hearing a paragraph read to him the other day, of a great person's not being *sea sick*, during the whole of his voyage, exclaimed, "that may be, but I'll be d——d if he was aboard that fleet when engaged, *if he would'n't make buttons*."

May 9. If Count d'Estaing is gone to America, as is generally supposed, he will find our fleet there an easy conquest. Lord Howe has no more than three ships of the line; and as to his frigates, there are but few. No less than forty of his frigates have been recalled, by orders which went from hence about a month ago. This shews what blunderers our ministers are. Instead of strengthening the fleet in North-America, they have weakened it. The guards were also recalled at the same time.

Upon the same blundering principle, the ministry are sending a force to Halifax. The 70th (Gen. Praud's) the Argylshie, a new corps; Maclain's (in which the Duke of Hamilton) also one of the new corps, have all embarked at Greenock, for Halifax. This is an idle, and it is feared, will prove a wicked measure. Halifax is not defenceless. It is more than a thousand to one, they will be all taken. They would have been better employed in protecting the coast of Scotland.

No reinforcements have been sent, nor are to be sent to the armies at Philadelphia or New-York. General Howe's army have been repeatedly assured, that at least 20,000 men will arrive by the first week in May. How great will be their disappointment, when they find they have been deceived. A wise minister would either have reinforced or recalled these brave troops. They are too few to be of any real service there, and too many, and too valuable, to be lost; which it is feared will be the case, if Count d'Estaing is gone to co-operate with General Washington.

In all the sea ports of France public notices are posted up that convoys will be appointed in the month of June next, and regularly afterwards, for all such ships as are bound to any part of the dominions of the Independent States of America. This places it beyond a doubt that the French court mean to protect their trade to the utmost.

Tobacco is the staple of America, which the French, and it is believed, the Spaniards, have agreed to take from them. Salt is a grand point of French produce, and brings in a greater revenue, which the Congress have stipulated to take for a certain time from France only.

The emoluments of the American Commissioners are as follows:—1000 each for a service of plate; 5000 each for sea stores, &c. and 100 each per week salary, except Lord Carlisle, the President, who has three times that sum.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, May 1.

"No time could have been so unfortunate to the Drake sloop of war for the American privateer's appearance, as when she did, Capt. Burdon was a man in years, and at the very time ill, and the Lieutenant and Boatswain of the Drake were just dead, and no officers appointed in their room. Lieutenant Dobbs, just appointed First-Lieutenant of the Defiance, a new 64 gun ship, at Portsmouth, happened to be at Belfast, and actually went off to the Drake when she was sailed from the harbour after the Ranger, in order to assist her, she being in want of officers: The action happened on Friday the 24th ult. half seas over. The Drake soon found the privateer was too much for her, and Capt. Burdon was intreated to strike, but answered he never would. He was killed by a musket ball. Lieutenant Dobbs took upon him the command, and soon after received a wound, which rendered him incapable of remaining on deck. the top mast being wounded, and the running rigging shot away, the Drake was unmanageable, so that the privateer raked her as she pleased, and therefore the Drake struck, having a number of men wounded, mostly by small arms.

"The Captain of the privateer behaved exceedingly civil, and offered to set the Lieutenant on shore, provided the surgeon thought he could be removed with safety; he had 155 men on board (four of them Frenchmen) and in the action, which lasted an hour, two killed and four wounded."

Two camps, it is positively asserted, will be formed the beginning of next month; one in Kent and the other in Sussex.

The DUKE *of* RICHMOND's *reply to Viscount Weymouth and Lord Chatham, on his motions for an address on recalling the fleets and armies from America, and for dismissing the Ministers from his Majesty's service.*

HOUSE of LORDS, *April* 7, 1778.

DUKE of *Richmond*. My Lords, the noble Viscount makes the following objections to the address which I have had the honour of proposing to you: In the first place the propositions contained in it have already been offered to the House and rejected; in the second place the facts stated therein, although not having been proved to be false, have not on the other hand been supported. The first of these assertions shews that the noble Lord has not an happy memory. Not one of the propositions he refers to has been rejected. The consideration of them has only been postponed. even the manner in which they were withdrawn from immediate consideration evinces that they were alarmed, lest the House should enter upon them.—By calling the previous question, they did not reject the second proposition, they only postponed it; and that was a great point gained. If the House had come to a final resolution respecting them, if they had been negatived, the noble Lord knows well that they could not have been offered again to your consideration during the same session. The truth is, my Lords, all the propositions have been acknowledged to be perfectly true; but objections are made to these truths being formally stated, because, it is said, this would be to wrest from Parliament a public declaration of the weak state of the nation, and of inability to defend it in case of an attack: If there was ever any weight in such an evasion, the time, my Lords, is now passed. France has declared her intentions. We are considering facts which are known to the world. I may say more; I may say that these facts were known to France long before they came to the knowledge of Parliament; long before this House was convinced that they really existed. The prediction of a sagacious Lord *(Camden)* is now verified. My Lords, he forewarned us that the ministers would manage with such address, that when we came to the result of the examination, they would insist that nothing being formally constated, you could support your resolutions upon no solid grounds. They foresaw, that if the several facts had been stated, if Parliament had declared, "It is true that the situation of our forces is such; that such is the state of our navy, &c. &c." the following conclusions would necessarily follow: First, That it is impossible to continue the American war with any prospect of success: Second, That the ignorance and misconduct of the ministers are the only causes of the deplorable circumstances to which we are reduced. The first of these conclusions would point out the necessity of recalling instantly our armies and our fleets: The second would furnish Parliament with reasons more than sufficient to demand the dismission of the ministers: You recollect the prediction of the noble and knowing Lord; you have observed the conduct of the noble Viscount: This justifies the other. You are now told that no facts being expressly stated, you cannot support the resolutions: All this was expected on both sides of the House.

Let us now examine the following sophism: The noble Viscount tells you that it does not follow from the facts not having been proved to be false, that they are therefore true, or allowed to be true. I rest it with yourselves, my Lords; I wish you to say if almost in every instance you have not yielded to the truth of the facts which have been under your consideration. I ask you, if in so solemn a procedure as the examination into the state of the nation has been, it is not natural to consider the facts as established, the evidences of which are in the papers which cover your table? Is it not natural to consider as realities these facts which no body has contradicted, of which no one has dared to say they are false?

Let us follow the noble Viscount. He tells us that he discerns in the proposed address two principal objects: The recal of our troops and fleets, and the dismission of the ministers. It is true, such is the tendency of the address. What objection does the noble Viscount make to these objects? 1st. He says it is not proper to limit the royal prerogative; the disposition of fleets and armies belongs to the King alone; we must rely on the wisdom of his Majesty. 2d. To propose to the King to discharge his servants is to condemn them without a hearing. To the first of these objections I answer, asking that the fleets and armies may be ordered home, we exercise our judgments in a matter of state which Parliament has a right to take in its view. The royal prerogative is not injured by this proposition, which leaves his Majesty at liberty to send his armies and fleets wherever he pleases; we only pray him not to employ them against the revolted colonies. As to the noble Viscount's objection to the proposition for discharging the ministers, I pray you, my Lords, notice the terms he uses: "It is condemning the parties unheard." He supposes that the dismission of a minister necessarily implies an accusation; and that ignorance or misfortunes are criminal. Now, my Lords, recollect that from the first sitting of this committee the ministers have uniformly told you the contrary; they have repeated to you, without ceasing, that *ignorance or misfortunes are not crimes*. If we agreed with them; if they reasoned well, it follows that in a case no ways criminal there can be no accusation, much less any condemnation. But what does the address call for? That the ministers may be discharged. If it had been required to punish them, I agree that an accusation and regular process would have been necessary, the parties should have been examined, their defence heard, their malversation fully proved. But is this the present case? Although the ministers are servants of the King, they are not less servants also of the public: We may consider the King himself in this view. He is certainly the first magistrate, yet he is only a magistrate. If then the Parliament and the people disapprove the conduct of the ministers, who are their servants, it is the duty of the King, and it ought to be his inclination, to discharge them from their places. But, says the noble Viscount, every accusation ought to be supported by proofs. Does he wish for proofs of incapacity? I believe, my Lords, the course of this examination has furnished him amply. Does he wish for more? Let him look at the dangerous situation of our country. To have done with the objections made by the noble Viscount, I maintain that the facts mentioned in the address have been all proved, and acknowledged as true, and that the royal prerogative will not be injured by a requisition to recall the ships and troops, and dismiss the ministers.

With respect to the noble Earl who spoke last, (Earl of *Chatham*) this worthy senator who inspires one with the most perfect esteem and profound veneration, thinks the interest and honour of this country equally concerned in our risquing every thing to secure the dependence of the colonies; and to convince us that we are now in a condition to effect it, he reminds of what we have done in former times. No one of you, my Lords, remembers with more gratitude than I do, the important services this noble Lord has rendered this country, to whose honour, reputation, and success, he gave an eclat beyond that of any other people. I beg his pardon if I mention his name, and declare that the name will ever be dear in England: Yet he must not imagine the name alone can work impossibilities. Great and respectable as it may be, he should consider that the present state of public affairs is infinitely different from that in which they were found when he was called to the direction of our councils. Owing to the talents and indefatigable zeal of a gentleman truly great (Mr. *Pelham*) our finances were in a flourishing situation; under the direction of a naval officer of eminent merit, a Member of this House (late Lord *Anson*) our councils were guided by wisdom, our government was moderate and popular, the influence of the crown had not yet arrived at that dangerous heighth which it has since attained; the greater part of the time the war continued, we had to contend with France only, and when Spain declared against us. France was reduced to the lowest degree of despondency, its navy was almost entirely destroyed, and we were in possession of the chief part of its colonies in the new world; so that it might be said with great truth, that we had not France and Spain to fight with at once, but one after the other. But supposing that we had had these two powers in full force on our hands at once, at least we then had America with us; if we throw them into the other scale, what will become of the balance? Great Britain and America then made war against France and Spain. Now Great Britain alone will have to support a war against France, Spain and America. Two against two, or three against one makes a most enormous difference.

The noble Lord speaks with a truly patriotic confidence of the courage and invincible intrepidity of the English people. Neither he nor any other noble Lord in this House, can form an idea more exalted than myself of the firmness, intrepidity and martial valour of the English. But I also know, that unless there are means of opening a field for this courage, it might as well not exist: If our armies are weak or ill-disciplined; if we have but few ships of war; if they are miserably manned and in bad condition; if our finances are ruined; if the public credit proceeds with gigantic strides to ruin, neither the name of this noble Lord, nor his wisdom, nor his abilities, prodigious as they are, can arrest us from destruction. Should our fleet be defeated, or only eluded, our enemies can land on our shores forces superior to our own. The name alone of the noble Lord, could not repel them, nor break their battalions. If the noble Lord had hinted at any means of making so dangerous an attempt with the least appearance of success, I should be the first to embrace his opinion. But since, instead of pointing out those means, he has positively declared that he knows them not, I flatter myself that he will excuse me if I persist in my first opinion, and if I maintain that it will be dangerous in the extreme to embark in a war which we must support against France, Spain and America.

I repeat it, my Lords, no one wishes more sincerely than I do, to rank the dependence of America among the number of possible events. This is not in question. The present point is to chuse whether we shall force her with arms in our hands to return to her dependence or not. Adopt the second part of the alternative, and you have some hope left, and you run no risque. If you recur to the former part, if you rely on force, then depend upon meeting at once America and the House of Bourbon.

One of the reasons given by the noble Lord to determine to run the risque of this enterprize is as follows. You cannot, he says, without injustice, dispose of the succession of the heir apparent of the crown. Can we, my Lords, be said to dispose of what is already lost? I see only one mode of relief for the parties injured, and that is

to call thoſe perſons to account for their inheritance, who have been the means of its loſs.

The noble Lord tells us he does not court any employment, and that he will not ſupplant any one. As for myſelf, I declare that if he is called to the direction of affairs, I will give him my fulleſt ſupport, with all the zeal of which I am capable. I ſhall ever have a pleaſure in co-operating with him in every meaſure which ſhall appear to me to be practicable. But till he ſhall have diſcovered to me ſome means of maintaining a war againſt France, Spain and America, I will perſiſt - - - - - -

Here Lord Chatham fainted away, and falling on the floor, the Duke of Richmond proceeded no further, and moved to adjournn till next day.

[Even the firm ſpirit of Chatham could not ſupport a near view of the injuſtice, miſmanagement and impending ruin of his country. His ſpeech, to which the Duke of Richmond replied, was dictated by a deſperate zeal for his country, and though his principles were ſuch as Americans cannot allow to be juſt, yet can we not fail to admire the greatneſs of the man, who like Goliah in graſping the important pillar, was not diſmayed at the thoughts of burying himſelf amid the general ruin.]

NEW-LONDON, *July* 3.

Monday evening arrived here the Le Deſpencer packet, a fine ſnow 160 tons, mounting 14 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, and had 50 men, late commanded by William Pond: She ſailed from Falmouth about the 12th of May, with diſpatches for New-York, but was taken in latitude 34, by the brig Nancy, Capt. Melally of this port, after a ſhort engagement, in which they threw over the mail. By the paſſengers we learn, that no more troops will be ſent to America this year: That 4000 Germans deſigned for America, had arrived in England, but were detained for the protection of that kingdom: That war between France and England, had not been declared when they ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, is elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, in the room of his Excellency Thomas Wharton, jun. deceaſed, member for Philadelphia county.

A letter from Charleſtown in South Carolina mentions that Spain had acceded to the acknowledgement of the Independence of America. This account was received by a veſſel arrived at Charleſtown from the Havannah. The letter adds, that war was declared againſt England at Cape Francois. The Spaniſh frigate Dorothea carried this news to the Havannah.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that the rear of the Grand American Army, under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington, paſſed the North River at King's Ferry laſt Sunday afternoon.

Many valuable veſſels from Europe and the Weſt-Indies have lately been taken by the fleet under command of the Count D'Eſtaing.---We have as yet received no particulars concerning them.

In the beginning of the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain (ſays a correſpondent,) the Colonies *implored* a reconciliation with the mother country, and pointed out in the ſtrongeſt terms the "*devaſtations of war*" which would neceſſarily follow an attempt to execute the exceptionable Acts of Parliament. Great-Britain was deaf to our entreaties, becauſe the "devaſtations of war" were to be confined to our own coaſts. But how much is the caſe altered! Great-Britain *now implores* a reconciliation with the United States, and points out in the ſtrongeſt terms the "devaſtations of war" which are to follow our rejecting her ignominious propoſitions of peace. What is the reaſon of this change in her conduct? It is obvious. The "devaſtations of war" are now about to be transferred from America to the coaſt of Great-Britain. Her ſea port towns are in danger of being burnt, and her very capital trembles with the fear of an invaſion from her old rivals and enemies the French.

A correpondent has favoured us with the following eaſy method of detecting counterfeited paper currency.

Having a genuine bill of the ſame denomination and date of the bill to be examined, run a pin through any letter or part of a letter in the true bill, and cauſe the point of the pin to paſs through the correſponding letter in the ſuſpected bill, leaving the pin there, pierce the true bill in ſome other part at a diſtance from the firſt eſſay, and cauſe the point in like manner to pierce the correſponding part of the ſuſpected bill; ſee that the two pins ſtand upright or perpendicular to the places of the bills, then run a third pin through both the bills in any part at a diſtance from the two former eſſays; if the third pin pierces the two bills through correſponding letters, the bill examined is a true one, otherwiſe it is a counterfeit.

The two firſt pins place the bills directly over each other, and as theſe of the ſame denomination and date are ſtruck off from types fixed in a certain poſition, they will correſpond in every part; but counterfeits being only an imitation to deceive the eye, will not ſtand this teſt.

Extract of an Act intitled, "*An Act for the calling in of the Bills of Credit, iſſued by the Legiſlative Authority of Pennſylvania, under the ſanction of the Crown of Great-Britain, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned;*" *paſſed at Lancaſter the 23d day of March,* 1778.

SECT. 6. "*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all ſuch Bills of Credit as ſhall appear, by good and ſufficient evidence on oath or affirmation, to have been, at the time of paſſing this Act, or within twenty days thereafter, in the hands, and really and truly the property of any perſon who hath taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, or to any of the United States of America, and hath not ſince taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and ſhall at the time of paſſing this Act be within the lines of the enemy, and which Bills of Credit ſhall be preſented to the ſaid Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſhall alſo be exchanged as before directed."

N. B. The time limited by the above Act for exchanging ſuch Bills of Credit in the hands of any perſon within this State, and not within the lines of the enemy, is already expired.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July* 21, 1778.

It appearing that John Williams, of the Northern-Liberty townſhip, and Jacob Bright, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, two of the Commiſſioners for taxes, and levies, for the county of Philadelphia, (who ſhould have continued in office for want of a new choice in October laſt.) have been made priſoners by the Britiſh army, lately poſſeſſed of the ſaid city; that the ſaid John Williams, was carried away by the ſaid army; that the ſaid Jacob Bright, is now at his place of abode, but is conſidered as a priſoner under parole, and that both of theſe Commiſſioners are diſqualified from acting. Council conſidering that Iſaac Snowden, the third Commiſſioner, cannot alone in the preſent caſe, if in any, with the Aſſeſſors, (who alſo continue for want of an election as aforeſaid,) nominate and fill up the vacancy cauſed as aforeſaid, do thereupon, by virtue of the power veſted in them by the twentieth ſection of the Conſtitution, ſupply the vacancy cauſed by the diſqualification of John Williams and Jacob Bright as aforeſaid. by appointing Edward Bartholemew and William Antis, of the ſaid county, to the office of Commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia, until the ſaid office can be filled in the time and manner directed by Law and the Conſtitution.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

N. B. Edward Bartholemew and William Antis, were higheſt in vote as Commiſſioners, at the election for chooſing a Counſellor, for the county of Philadelphia.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, about the twelfth of this inſt. (July) three HORSES, one a white, about nine years old, branded on the near ſide both ſhoulder and buttock L, about fourteen hands high, ſhod all round, trots and canters. The other two are ſorrels; one dark, with a blaze in his face, about thirteen hands high, nine years old, branded I D on the near buttock, trots and canters; the other a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face, paces and trots, ſhod before, is hog backed, about fourteen years old, and a little chafed on the breaſt with chair harneſs. Alſo a red COW, about nine years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, a little white acroſs her loins, white belly, and the tips of her horns cut off. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes and cow, or either of them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for the whole, or TEN DOLLARS *for each horſe, and* FIVE DOLLARS *for the cow, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

JOSEPH OGDEN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing townſhip, the 14th inſtant, a black Cow, with a white face, and a ſhort tail. Whoever will give information of the ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE PASTIER.

Penn's Neck, Eaſt New Jerſey, July 11, 1778.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about four miles from Princeton, on Friday the tenth of this inſtant, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has a ſtar in his forehead about the bigneſs of a penny, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters I. C. about eight years old, a thick long mane and ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſe and THIRTY DOLLARS for the thief, paid by

THOMAS NORRIS.

WAS taken up in June laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a BAY HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, age unknown, but ſuppoſed to be upwards of 20 years; he has a large ſtar, has the ſpavin in both hind legs, and ſeems to be otherwiſe unſound. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away in one month from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences.

July 20, 1778. JOHN JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1778.

IF Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, late teacher of the Mathematicks in the County of Albany, will apply to Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, of Artillery, at Philadelphia or elſewere, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

CAME to the plantation of LUDWICK FALKENSTEIN, at Paſſyunk bank on Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, three SHEEP and a LAMB. Whoever owns the ſame is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
At the Borough of Cheſter,

THE entire CARGOES of the ſhip Charlotte and ſnow Bonnet, prizes taken by the fleet under the command of his Excellency the Count d' Eſtaing.

The ſale to begin on Wedneſday the 29th inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till the whole is ſold.

The Cargoes conſiſt of the following Articles;
109 mahogany plank and boards,
64 ditto ſmall pieces of ſcantling,
32 caſks of indigo, large and ſmall,
57 ¾ hogſheads of tobacco,
92 caſks of train oil,
12 barrels of turpentine,
12 barrels of tar,
62 hogſheads of molaſſes,
2 pieces of ivory, or elephants jaws,
13 packs of deer-ſkins,
1 barrel and 2 kegs of tortoiſe ſhell,
A quantity of logwood, Brazil or redwood, and lignum vitæ,
457 barrels of turpentine,
137 hogſheads of tobacco.

N. B. All purchaſers at theſe ſales are to pay READY MONEY; on that account the goods will be ſold in ſmall allotments.

Baltimore, July 6, 1778.

On SATURDAY, the firſt of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the Coffee-Houſe, the ſouth-weſt corner of Market and South-ſtreets,

THE lot, houſe and wharves, ſituated on Fell's Point, late the property of Captain George Patten, deceaſed; the houſe is large, ſtrong and ſecure, the lower floors fit for the reception of grain, flour or tobacco; one of the wharves lately framed and filled, and much accuſtomed for veſſels to load, unload and heave down at, the other wharf principally uſed as a lumber yard, for which purpoſe it is very convenient: The ſituation and advantages of this very valuable lot is ſo well known, that a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary; the whole ſubject to a ſmall yearly ground rent. Twelve months credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with intereſt and ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and a good title made to the premiſes, by

NATHANIEL SMITH,
6 w. DAVID STEWART, } Adminiſtrators.

On Saturday the 8th of Auguſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold, by public vendue,

A LOT of ground, ſituate at Point-Pleaſant, 100 feet on Front-ſtreet, and extending into the river Delaware; a wharf the full front of the Lot; a large brick building erected for a diſtillery may be refitted for the ſame uſe, or altered into four commodious tenements. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at the upper end of Second-ſtreet continued. W. MASTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

SPES-UTIE ISLAND, That well-known tract of land lying near Cheſapeake-Bay, containing between two and three thouſand acres, the greateſt part of which ſuppoſed to be equal in fertility to any land on the Continent. It lies contigous to ſeveral markets. It is divided into three plantations, on one of which is a very good dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and other convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated and healthy, with exceeding good water on all the places. There is alſo a barn, ſtables, and other houſes on each place. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Hartford County, near the premiſes.

FRANCIS HOLLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good, almoſt new, and neatly painted one-horſe CHAISE, with a leather fall-back head, iron axle and ſteel ſprings, &c. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HEMMINGS, at his ſtables near the Play-houſe. 1 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLETE ſett of SALT WORKS at Great Egg harbour, conſiſting of four large PANS and ſeveral KETTLES, ſuppoſed to contain three or four thouſand gallons, together with the buildings, ſalt-houſe, drying houſe, dwelling-houſe, and ſtables; a team of horſes, an ox ditto, and two milch cows. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to FRAZER KINSLEY at Great-Egg Harbour, or to PETER JANUARY in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, the following Veſſels and their Cargoes, viz.

BRIG Induſtry, burthen about one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory, and cargo conſiſting of 1700 buſhels of beſt Turks-Iſland ſalt: The ſloop Speedwell, burthen fifty tons, and her cargo conſiſting of ſixty tierces of rice and ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco: The Polly's Adventure, a ſloop of about thirty tons burthen, and her cargo conſiſting of one hundred and ſixty barrels of flour.

On Wedneſday the 29th, at Cheſnut Neck, will be ſold, the following Veſſels, viz. The brig Carolina Packet, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory: The brig Speedwell, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The brig Prince Frederick, burthen two hundred and thirty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Jenny, burthen ninety tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Canaſter, burthen ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory. The above veſſels are compleatly found and ready for ſea. It is expected the money will be paid on delivery of veſſels or cargoes.

JOSEPH BALL.
NATHANIEL NICHOLS.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, *of July* 10.

ABOUT three weeks ago, Mr. Robert Sheffield, of Stonington, made his eſcape from New-York, after a ſhort confinement on board a priſon ſhip. The account he gives of theſe kind of veſſels is beyond any deſcription. I remember to have ſeen, laſt war, an account of a number of Engliſh priſoners being ſhut up in a cloſe room at Calcutta, in the Eaſt-Indies, where the greateſt part of them died in a few hours: But no ſooner did the Nabob hear of this diſaſter than the remainder of them were relieved—notwithſtanding the Engliſh were the agreſſors, who were endeavouring to deſtroy him and his ſubjects for the ſake of their wealth. Theſe ſuffered being the offenders; we ſuffer being innocent. Theſe were accidentally thruſt into this hot hole without thought; we deliberately and willfully. Theſe were but for a ſhort time—we are without hope. The ſuffering of theſe ſoon reached the ears of an Indian Nabob, who inſtantly relieved them: But our cries and groans, although they reach the ears of thoſe who call themſelves chriſtians, are not relieved. But alas! the example of barbarians have no effect upon our enemies. Our unhappy countrymen may be ſtifled in their own filth, and die by hundreds under the hands of their cruel, mercileſs keepers, and under the immediate eye of Britiſh officers; and, O unheard-of barbariſm! by their expreſs commands. After this young gentleman was taken, he, with his crew, nineteen in number, were put into irons and thruſt into the fore peek; on their arrival at New-York they were carried on board a priſon ſhip, and to the hatch-ways, on opening of which, tell not of *Pandoras's box*, for that muſt be, compared to this, an alabaſter box, in compariſon to the opening of theſe hatches. True, there was gratings, but they kept their boat upon them. The ſteam of the hold was enough to ſcald the ſkin and take away the breath—the ſtench enough to poiſon the air all around. On his deſcending theſe dreary manſions of woe, and beholding the numerous ſpectacles of wretchedneſs and diſpair, his ſoul fainted within him.—A little epitome of hell—About 350 men confined between decks, of which about one half of them were Frenchmen; and he were informed there was three more of theſe vehicles of contagion, which contained the like number of miſerable Frenchmen alſo, who are treated, if poſſible, worſe than Americans. The heat ſo intenſe (the hot ſun ſhining all day on deck) that they were all naked, which alſo ſerved the well to get rid of the vermin, but the ſick were eaten up alive. Their ſickly countenances and ghaſtly looks were truly horrible; ſome ſwearing and blaſpheming; ſome crying, praying and wringing their hands, and ſtalking about like ghoſts and apparitions; others delirious and void of reaſon, raving and ſtorming; ſome groaning and dying—all panting for breath; ſome dead and corrupting. The air was ſo foul at times, that a lamp could not be kept burning, by reaſon of which three boys were not miſſed till they had been dead ten days. One perſon only is admitted on deck at a time, after ſun-ſet, which neceſſarily occaſions much filth to run into the hold and mingle with the bildge-water, which to his certain knowledge had not been pumped out while he continued on board; notwithſtanding the decks were leaky and the priſoners begged for permiſſion to let in freſh water and to pump it out again; but all in vain, their hearts are callous and dead to their cries, prayers and entreaties. Five or ſix died every day Mr. Sheffield was on board. He was only ſix days on board, and three of his people died in that ſhort time. He was ſent for on ſhore to attend as evidence at the Court of Admiralty for the condemnation of his veſſel, and happily made his eſcape from the horrideſt of all deaths. He was informed in New-York, that the freſh meat ſent into the priſoners by our Commiſſary, was taken by the men of war for their own uſe. This he can ſay, that he did not ſee any on board the ſhip he was in; but acknowledges that they were well ſupplied with ſoft bread from our Commiſſary on ſhore. But the proviſion (be what it will) is not the complaint—Freſh air and freſh water, God's free gift, is all their cry.

TO BE LET for one or more years,
Or SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

THE Houſe and Plantation now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber, on the Reading road, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a number of ſtone ſheds and ſtabling, barn, good garden, and pump of water; ſuitable for a gentleman's retreat, being as elegant and healthy a ſituation as any in the State, or for a ſtore or public-houſe, being very convenient and a good ſtand. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at Mr. Samuel Fiſher's, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 6w. ANDREW BUNNER.

THE ſubſcriber having been abſent from the the city of Philadelphia for ſome time paſt, is now returned, and propoſes carrying on the Conveyancing Buſineſs as uſual in all its branches, at his office at Edward Bonſall's, in Fourth-ſtreet oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet, where real eſtates are ſold and money let out at intereſt as uſual. He hopes that his friends and the public in general will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he has been regularly bred to the buſineſs, which will be tranſacted with the greateſt care, neatneſs and diſpatch. AB. SHOEMAKER.

CINQ CENT POUNDS POUR RECOMPENSE.

MONSIEUR MARMAJOU, *proprietaire et armateur de la göelete le St. Louis, offre CINQ CENT POUNDS, argent du Congrès, pour recompenſe, a ceux qui ſaiſiront, arreteront, et rendront au proprietaire la ſuſditte göelete, enlevèe par le complot du ſecond et de l'equipage, dont on preſente au public le detail.*

Le ſecond Juillet preſent mois, eſt partie de Baltimore, ſous le commandement du Sieur George Roſs, une göelete, du port de cinquante tonneaux, chargèe de tabac en quarante huit bouceaux, dont dix en rouleaux.—Le ſix du courant, la ſuſditte göelete etant a la diſtance de vingt cinq lieues de terre, et après avoir quittè les Caps Charles le ſecond Capitaine, Francois Rogers, ſaiſit l'inſtant ou le Sieur George Roſs etoit aſſis ſur le gaillard, pour l'arreter et le conſtituer ſon priſonier.—Le Capitaine vivement ſurpris d'une demanche auſſi nouvelle qu'injuſte, reclama le ſecours de l'equipage qui vint a la veritè mais pour ſe ranger du partè du ſecond, a fin d'accomplir plus aiſement ce qu'ils avoient ſi odieuſement premeditè.—D'un commun accord les matelots lient l'honnete Capitaine, et le font embarquer, ſans aucune proviſion, dans une canot avec un mouſſe, ſon ſeul defenſeur et ami.—Le malheureux Roſs, expoſè a la merci des flots, ſans reſource et ſans appui, rencontre par haſard le capitaine Hartwell, qui, touchè de la deplorable ſituation de deux hommes abandonér, les met a bord de ſon batiment, et les debarque a Neuf Point Comfort.—A l'epoque ou le Capitaine a etè forcè de ſacrifier a la fureur d'infames pirates la göelete le St. Louis, il a eu la douleur d'entendre dire a ces forbans qu'ils ſe propoſoient d'aller mettre leurs perſonnes et leur vol ſous la protection des Anglois, dans leur port de la Nouvelle-York.—Le vray ſignalement, où le plus certain que l'on puiſſe donner du Sieur Francois Rogers, eſt de dire, qu'il a le tein brun, les cheveux courts et plats, aſſès bien bati, agé d'environ vingt-huit à vingt neuf ans, de la taille de cinq pieds deux pouces, parlant bien Anglois et Francois; il etoit autrefois attachè a un brigantin armè du port de Boſton; ayant etè fait priſonier par les Anglois, il a ſejournè quelque tems a la Nouvelle York, ou il a trouvè le moien d'echaper a la vigilance de ſes geoliers.—Cinq hommes forment le reſte de l'equipage: Deux Francois, qui par leur noms de bapteme s'appellant Andrè, un Provencal, l'autre Nantois; les autres trois paſſent pour etre Americains. Les deux premiers ont l'air d'avoir cinq pieds trois pouces, les ſeconds ſont de riche taille, a l'exception d'un, qui eſt d'une moins avantageuſe.—Quiconque jalous d'obliger, ou ſeduit par l'appas de la recompenſe promiſe, par viendra a d'ecouvrir, ſaiſir, arreter et rendre au proprietaire la ſuſditte göelete, recevra la ſomme offerte ci deſſus par l'armateur.—Si quelqu'un des matelots du dit equipage repentant de ſon crime, veut bien dans quelque port faire ſa declaration, il recevra, avec ſa grace, Cent Pounds de gratification.—L'Armateur s'oblige de donner Cent Portugaiſes en or a ceux qui dans quelque partie du monde connu, ou l'argent du Congrès na pas de cours, pourront lui rendre le batiment et la cargaiſon, et Dix Portugaiſes a ceux de l'equipage qui en feroient la declaration et reſtitution en pays etranger.

Ceux qui meriteront la recompenſe ci deſſus promiſe, pourront s'adreſſer pour la recevoir aux Meſſieurs dont les noms ſuivent:

M. Aliard Blain, negociant at Charleſtown, dans le Sud de la Carolina.
M. M. Norton et Beal, Williamſburg, a la Virginia.
M. Henry Armiſtead, Frederickſburg, a la Virginia.
M. Jean Herbert, Alexandrie, a la Virginia.
M Henry Sheaff, a Baltimore, dans le maryland.
M. Jaque Oellers, negociant, a Philadelpia.
M. Capitaine Guillaume Chace, a Rhode-Iſland.
M. Colonel Griffin, ou M. Dugan, a Boſton.
Ou a Monſieur Antoine Marmajou, Armateur et Proprietaire. *ANTOINE MARMAJOU.*

A Philadelphia, le 16 Juillet, 1778.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

CAPTURED by the crew of the St. Louis, a Virginia built pilot boat, burthen about 50 tons, her cargo conſiſted of thirty-eight hogſheads of tobacco whole, and ten hogſheads in rolls and bulk, commanded by Capt. George Roſs. She ſailed from Baltimore the 2d of July inſtant, and by the 6th left Cape Charles. Being about 25 leagues from the ſhore, as the Captain was ſitting on the quarter-deck, his mate, Francis Rogers, came up to him, ſeized him by the arms, and deſired him to ſurrender the veſſel, for that he was his priſoner. On which the Captain called to the crew for aſſiſtance; but inſtead of coming to his relief, they all, but one, joined the Mate in accompliſhing their wicked deſign, they tied the Captain by the arms, and threw him and the other young man into the boat, without water or proviſion. Thus, being left deſtitute to the ſeas, he luckily fell in with Captain Hartwell, who returned and landed him at New Point Comfort. When he left the veſſel, the pirates told him they would go to New-York. Rogers, the Mate, is about five feet five inches high, well ſet, has black hair, and of a dark complexion, about twenty-nine years of age, ſpeaks Engliſh and French very well; he formerly ſailed out of Boſton in an armed brig, and being taken, was a priſoner at New-York for ſome time, from whence he made his eſcape. The reſt of the crew, five in number, two of whom are French, both named Andrew, one born in Nantz, the other in Provence. The other three are ſuppoſed to be country born; one of them named Hozier, is about five feet three inches high, with curled hair; the other two are tall men, their names forgot. Whoſoever will give information, or ſecure ſaid veſſel and cargo ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or if any of the accomplices ſhall make diſcovery, he ſhall have One Hundred Pounds reward, on the above condition, and intereſt made for his free pardon. Or if the veſſel and cargo ſhall be retaken in any foreign part, where our money is not current, I do promiſe One Hundred Half Johanneſſes in gold to the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſo ſecure them for me; or ten half Johanneſſes to any of the crew of ſaid veſſel who ſhall procure a reſtitution of them.

Any perſon giving intelligence, or entitled to the above reward, is deſired to apply to the following perſons:

Aliard Blain, merchant, Charleſtown, South-Carolina.
Meſſ. Norton and Beal, Williamſburg, Virginia.
Mr. Henry Armiſtead, Frederickſburg, Virginia.
Mr. John Herbert, Alexandria, Virginia.
Henry Sheaff, merchant, Baltimore, Maryland.
James Oellers, merchant, Philadelphia.
Captain William Chace, Providence, Rhode-Iſland.
Colonel Griffin, Boſton, or Mr. Dugan.
Or Anthony Marmajou, owner.

ANTHONY MARMAJOU.

Philadelphia July 16, 1778.

N. B. The Names of the Pirates are, Francis Rogers, (late Mate) born in Boſton; Joſhua Berry, an Iriſhman; Robert Freeman, an Engliſhman; Andrew Averty, and Andrew Gladermerſil, both Frenchmen.——Capt. Roſs, while ſome of theſe Villains were tying his Hands behind him, called aloud, "Are ye all againſt me?—Have I no Friend amongſt ye?" To which one of the Frenchmen, with great Vivacity, replied, "No, Monſieur Capitaine, all Tory, all Tory by G-d!"

Philadelphia County, ſs.

PURSUANT to a writ of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, I do hereby ſummon the Repreſentatives choſen for the County of Philadelphia to meet the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the other Counties in ſaid Commonwealth in General Aſſembly, at the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of Auguſt next enſuing.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, 13th July, 1778.

July 15, 1778.

THE MANAGERS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY inform the Public, That the Tickets for the Second Claſs are now preparing, and they expect will be ready to be ſent to the different States in two or three weeks from this time; and the general liſt of prizes is alſo nearly printed and will be publiſhed in a few days. In the mean time, ſuch adventurers as are deſirous to know the ſucceſs of their tickets in the Firſt Claſs, may be informed by applying at the States Lottery Office in Front ſtreet, three doors above Market ſtreet.

N. B. The drawing of the Second Claſs will begin at Philadelphia the firſt day of January next.

Lebanon, Lancaſter County, June 29, 1778.

THE TRUSTEES of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, to pay off and diſcharge their annual payments now in arrear, otherwiſe the Truſtees will iſſue precepts to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties to make ſale of the ſeveral lands, lots and tenements of the mortgagers whoſe payments are in arrear above ſix months.—The office is kept at Lebanon, and the times of attendance are appointed by law, and were made known in a late advertiſement continued 8 weeks in the public papers.

Some counterfeit bills have been found by the State Treaſurer and the Truſtees in the following perſons bundles, (as each of the mortgagers parcels of money were bound ſeparately, and the name and ſum of money endorſed thereon) viz. In the money of Alexander Brown, jun. of Plumſtead Townſhip, in Bucks County, paid by Andrew Ellicott, are 66 dollars, of different denominations, counterfeits: In Joſeph Gibbons, jun. of Weſtown, in Cheſter County, his parcel of money, paid by Mrs. Gibbons, one 8 dollar bill and one 6 dollar bill are counterfeits: In the ſum of money paid by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones, for Joſeph Miles, of Lower Dublin Townſhip, in Philadelphia County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit; alſo in the money paid by Mr. Jones for Marſhall Edwards, one 8 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Joſiah Dyer, of Plumſtead, in Bucks County, one 5 dollar bill is counterfeit: In the money of Jeremiah Dungan, of Northampton Townſhip, in Bucks County, one 6 dollar bill is counterfeit. The Truſtees are ſo far from ſuſpecting that any of the perſons abovementioned ſent or paid any of the ſaid counterfeit bills into the office knowing them to be ſuch, that they wiſh no imputation of fraud may be laid to any of them in conſequence thereof. In the mean time the Truſtees expect that the perſons concerned will ſpeedily bring or ſend genuine bills in lieu of ſuch counterfeits, or otherwiſe their whole bundles or parcels of money will, on that account, be retained in the office until ſuch time as the Legiſlature may give order reſpecting the premiſes.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of MICHAEL DUGAN's paſture, in the Northern Liberties, on the 6th inſt. (July) a roan HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a black face and black fore feet, a white tail, black main, and ſeveral black ſpots about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe. (and thief, if ſtolen,) ſhall have Ten Pounds for horſe and thief, and Five Pounds for the horſe, by applying to ROBERT TURNER, on Market-ſtreet Wharf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 9th inſtant, from the plantation of Joſhua Howell, on the Wiſſahickon road, a dark iron grey HORSE, eight years old, fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, and has a ſore on the off ſide of his back. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief, if ſtolen, be brought to juſtice, ſhall be paid the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

July 10. JOHN LAD HOWELL.

A FEW Copies of the following late Publications may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, viz.

Lord Abingdon's Thoughts on Mr. Burke's letter, on the Affairs of America.

The American Criſis, No. 5.

The Articles (publiſhed by Congreſs) of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and the United States.

Alſo, Doctor Price's celebrated tract on Civil Liberty.

And Father Abraham's Pocket Almanack for the preſent year, containing the Confederation of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

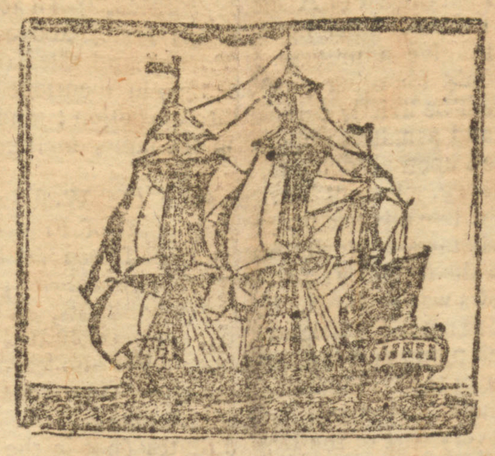
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1778.

THE

Pennſylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL



THE

ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons, notoriouſly diſaffected to the American cauſe, and others of ſuſpicious characters, preſuming upon the indulgence and lenity of their virtuous and forbearing countrymen, have lately manifeſted an unbecoming and inſolent ſpirit, and more eſpecially have endeavoured to ſuppreſs all evidence and diſcovery of the oppreſſion of the friends of America, and other miſdoings before and during the enemy's poſſeſſion of this city, by intimidating and diſcouraging the good people of this State from appearing againſt them.

WE the ſubſcribers, in furtherance of public juſtice, and in ſupport of the authority of the State for this purpoſe, DO therefore declare, and pledge ourſelves to each other, that we will diſcloſe any facts within our knowledge tending to bring ſuch offenders to proper trial; and we will countenance and ſupport all other the faithful inhabitants of this State, who may be reſtrained by any undue influence from making ſuch diſcoveries againſt any oppreſſion or inſult whatever—At the ſame time declaring that we have no other object in view than to make a proper diſcremination between the friends and enemies of America, and to remove every improper biaſs from the minds of our fellow citizens, who from miſapprehenſion of the duty they owe their country, and inattention to their oath of allegiance, have been ſo far miſled as to ſuppoſe their appearing as witneſſes againſt ſuch offenders officious and diſhonourable.

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, this 17th July, 1778.

Joſeph Reed,
Samuel Nicholas,
Whitehead Humphreys,
John Parke,
John Coats,
Benjamin Randolph,
Thomas Woceſter,
James Lang,
Abraham Markoe,
George Wilſon, Jun.
J. Prowell,
L. Keene,
Thomas Procter,
James Fallow,
James Searle,
Joſeph Cowperthwaite,
Jonathan B. Smith,
William Turnbull,
John Laboyteaux,
George Cottnam,
Thomas Pryor,
William Croſs,
Joſeph H. Ellis,
Charles Stewart,
Richard Humphreys,
William Semple,
George Douglaſs,
Robert Harris,
John Chaloner,
James Pierſone,
James Lloyd,
John Campbell,
Joſeph Carſon,
William Will,
Ezekiel Letts,
Daniel Dennis,
Charles Benſell, Jun.
Robert M'Connell,
William Coats,
William Drewry,
Riloff Albertſon,
Abraham Mitchell, Jun.
David Chambers,
William Price,
Thomas Rice,
Nathan Boys,
James Armitage,
Thomas Crombie,
George Felker,
Peter Browne,
James Robinſon,
James Loughead,
Edmund Beach,
William Webb,
Thomas Forreſt,
John Morrell,
William Allen,
John Harriſon,
Samuel Hillegas,
Walter Stephens,
John Roſe,
William Moore,
Stokely Hoffman,
John Cameron,
Adam Alexander,
John Melcher,
Thomas Dorſey,
Alexander Henderſon,
J. Bullock,
Robert Roberts,
John Browne,
Samuel Simpſon,
William C. Bradford,
Joſeph Marſh,
William Heyſham,
Arthur Donaldſon,
William Thorne,
James Craig, Jun.
Iſaac Cox,
Thomas Lieper,
John Lardner,
Alexander Neſbitt,
Thomas Paine,
James Aſh,
James Bryſon,
Frederick Phile,
William Sharpe,
John Bell,
Thomas Bradford,
James Tilton,
John Barnhill,
Lewis Nicola,
Paul Fooks,
John Young, Jun.
Charles Riſk,
William Browne,
Charles Miller,
Matthias Sadler,
James Joſiah,
George Shofford,
Michael Caner,
Geogre Hofner,
William Gray,
William Kerling,
Benjamin Harbeſon,
Robert Cather,
William Hall,
John Boyle,
P. Scull,
Edward Evans,
Robert Harris,
John Mitchell, Sen.
Benjamin G. Eyre,
Jehu Eyre,
James Bowman,
Robert Alliſon,
Thomas Douglaſs,
John Fromberger,
Robert Bayly,
Henry Deaberger,
Abraham Boemper,
Robert Knox,
Lewis Farmer,
Jacob Parker,
John Keppele,
John Bryce,
William Peltz,
John Shute,
George Garland,
John Ingram,
Cadwallader Dickenſon,
Thomas Goucher,
Francis Haſſenclever,
Jacob Shallus,
Samuel Correy,
David Pancoaſt,
John Palmer,
William Adcock,
William Bradford,
George Noarth,
David Lenox,
J. Hubley,
John Patton,
James Budden,
Thomas Hale,
William Alricks,
Manuel Eyre,
P. Baynton,
John Meaſe,
Joſeph Rice,
John Nicholſon,
P. Duffey,
John Coburn,
John Dunlap,
John Stille,
Paul Cox,
Samuel M'Lane,
Iſaac Craig,
Sharp Delany,
Joſeph C. Fither,
John Van Bucren,
Jacob Shreiner,
Peter Cooper,
Charles Cooper,
Nich. Coleman,
Nicholas Millar,
John Shaffer,
Thomas Caſdorp,
Philip Pancake,
James Skinner,
Adam Zantzinger
James Sutter,
Chriſtopher Pechin,
Walter Cruiſe,
Iſaac Roach,
John Brice,
Joſeph Robinſon,
William Thomas,
Edward Pole,
Greenberry Hughes,
Benjamin Loxley,
Joſeph Dean,
William Stretch,
Peter Stretch,
John Oſman.

MR. DUNLAP,

I muſt intreat you to inſert in your uſeful and extenſive paper the following extraordinary affair; in relating of which I have been as conciſe as poſſible. I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble ſervant,

H. MILLER.

A ROBBERY of a Printing-Office.

IN September laſt, juſt before the Britiſh army entered the city of Philadelphia, Henry Miller, Printer, of ſaid city, was obliged, in order to ſave his perſon from abuſe and impriſonment, to go off on a minute's notice, leaving every thing behind him, eſpecially his valuable Printing-Office, (conſiſting moſtly of new types, being aſſorted and fitted for all the languages uſed in the Thirteen States of North-America) for want of carriages and not knowing where to convey it to be ſafe.

On the 29th of January, young Chriſtopher Saur, of Germantown, then General Howe's German Printer in Philadelphia, came to Mrs. Lehman, my houſe-keeper, (who, with two of her children, had remained in my houſe) and told her, General Howe had made a preſent to him of my Printing-Office, to do with it what he pleaſed; but he would only take the key of it in order to preſerve it for me againſt my return. He afterwards came and wanted to borrow or buy ſomething out of it, but was refuſed by Mrs. Lehman.

In the mean while, young Saur got an aſſociate in his wicked project, one James Robertſon, an Engliſh Printer to General Howe, ſaid Robertſon came, on the 4th of June, before the enemy's army quitted the town, and aſked Mrs. Lehman, whether ſhe would not ſell my Printing Materials to him? She anſwered, No. Whereupon he demanded the key of the office. He was anſwered, Saur had it. Robertſon went and fetched the key, came to my houſe, ſaying he had orders from Head-Quarters to take Henry Miller's Printing-Office for himſelf, becauſe the Americans had taken his office at Albany; and bringing with him a number of men, the King's waggons, &c. went into the office and carried off the types, the beſt preſs entirely, and part of another, frames, chaſes, ornaments, in ſhort, almoſt every thing, and hurried away to the enemy's ſhips; and the trifle they left they deſtroyed.

Previous to this cruel robbery, a ſtrange woman was ſent to my houſe to enquire ſecretly, whether Doctor Franklin had not a great ſhare in my Printing-Office? The ſame queſtion was alſo aſked by Sir William Erſkine, at Head-Quarters, but anſwered in the negative by Mrs. Lehman, with aſſurance that it was ſolely my property. Saur knowing that I had worked for Doctor Franklin, and long been in that great and good man's favour and eſteem, might ſuggeſt that idea to them.

Thus an uſeful citizen advanced in years, an honeſt man, and a true and approved friend to America and the cauſe of liberty, has been robbed of the means of his ſupport by a premeditated and concerted ſcheme of two men whoſe purpoſe and deſign at the ſame time has poſſibly been to deprive the Germans in this country of getting at the knowledge of public affairs, that ſo they might be kept in ignorance, and dupes to a party which ſince the beginning of this conteſt have done too much miſchief in this ſtate.

HENRY MILLER.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1778.

My brother Printers concerned in news papers, are requeſted to inſert the above, as I would have moſt willingly done if my unhappy fate had been theirs.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL quantity of French brandy and port wine by the gallon. Alſo, French cordials by the bottle. Enquire of JACOB CLINE, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreets, in Water ſtreet.

WHEREAS on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, I was obliged by violence and ill-treatment to paſs my bond to a certain William Drew, of Kent County on Delaware, for the payment of One Hundred Pounds. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the money unleſs it is recovered of me by due courſe of Law.

THOMAS CRAMNER.

JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of uniforms for the army, in gold, ſilver, ſilk or worſted, to any pattern or colour; girth webbs of all ſorts, with other trimmings for ſaddlers, coach makers, upholſterers and hatters; worſted bindings and tapes of all ſorts, &c. &c.

Wanted by ſaid BUTLAND, a man that underſtands working a twelve-ſhuttle loom, and one for a twenty-four ditto; likewiſe two or three girth webb and lace weavers, to whom good wages will be given. Alſo two boys as apprentices, from ten to fifteen years old.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about four or five weeks ago, out of the city of Philadelphia, a Negro man named DICK, about four and a half feet high, 50 years old, has a lameneſs in his body; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Bucks County, as he has a wife there. Whoever takes up the above Negro and brings him to the ſubſcriber on Market-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT TURNER.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Rice, (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the Lord Drummond, burthen about twenty-five tons, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Joſeph Adams: To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

July 18, 1778. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

THE LOAN-OFFICE

IS OPENED next door to the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, where conſtant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, C. L. O.

I HAVE opened my Office at the fouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Walnut-ſtreets; where I may be conſulted on any buſineſs in my profeſſion.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Attorney at Law.

Germantown, July 15, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEONARD HAMMOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

6 w. ELIZABETH HAMMOND, Adminiſtratrix.

LONDON, *March 9.*

THE appearance of a war between Ruſſia and the Porte is now ſtronger than ever. Every third man in the province of Boſnia is obliged to take arms, and be incorporated; and the Grand Signior has ſent orders to the Hoſpodar and Lords of Wallachia to ſend their wives to Conſtantinople, and their children to Adrianople, that they may be in places of ſafety. The Lords are likewiſe commanded by his Highneſs not to quit their provinces as they did laſt war. The Boyars, however, notwithſtanding this order, are ſecretly ſending their moſt valuable effects into Tranſylvania, but particularly to Cronſtadt.

March 13. We hear that the idea of a great perſonage's loſing a jewel out of his crown on the day of his coronation, diſturbs him much of late. When the accident firſt happened, and long afterwards, he thought nothing of it; but a man muſt deſpiſe augury much indeed who can ſuppoſe the picture of the preſent times does not make the accident look *ominous*.

When Queen Mary loſt Calais, which was but a mere feather in the cap of royalty, ſhe was ſo diſcomfitted at it that ſhe often ſaid, whenever ſhe ſhould die the name of that town would be found written on her heart. But what would the Queen have ſaid had ſhe been in poſſeſſion of ſuch a country as America, and loſt it by the blunders and venality of her Miniſters?

Independent companies are raiſing in Ireland, there being great apprehenſions for the ſafety of that kingdom from the appearance of things in France.

It is worthy of obſervation, that Lord North, who is ſo great an advocate for keeping ſecrets, ſhould divulge a very dangerous one. He ſaid in the Houſe, "that ſhould the Americans ſtill inſiſt on independency, it might then be expedient to grant it them." This is, in other words, only ſaying, you have but to aſk, and you will have it. O thou head of the Wrongheads!

The news of the recognition of the Independence of America by France, was received at the Hague with every demonſtration of joy. The States General only waited the example of other powers, to rejoice that the oppreſſed Americans had taken off the yoke of bondage.

Mr. Burke, in Tueſday's debate, diſplayed the moſt noble ſentiments in regard to religious liberty. While the narrow and confined policy of Europe, he obſerved, had eſtabliſhed partial opinions and particular ſects, the expanded policy of America had eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian religion on the broad baſis of univerſal toleration. They will not aſk the uſeful mechanic, that ſhall fly to them for ſecurity and freedom, what tenets he profeſſes, or what dogmas he admits? But Papiſt or Proteſtant, Preſbyterian or Epiſcopiſt, he is welcome, and he is free. By this means the perſecuted of every perſuaſion—the enſlaved of every country—the miſerable mechanic—the diſcouraged artiſt—the depreſſed manufacturer—the unrequited man of ſcience, will fly to America, as to the rich ſoil of univerſal vegetation. America, in the words of the bleſſed Redeemer, cries out, "Come unto me, all ye that are "burthened and heavy laden, and I will give you reſt; "for my yoke is eaſy and my burden is light."

May not the promiſe of the preſent moment ſanctify a conjecture, that in a few years the riſing grandeur of America will invite every man from this country who is not attached to it by landed intereſt, or other ſimilar cauſe, There is a field opening for every ſpecies of manufacture, art and ſcience, trade and commerce; finely ſituated for the encouragement and cultivation of buſineſs, every artificer will fly to it, and tranſplant with him the art he profeſſes. Secure from tyrannical burdens, he will apply himſelf aſſiduouſly in the proſpect of reaping what he ſaved, and will aſſiſt in rearing this new republic to a pitch of grandeur ſuperior perhaps to any ſtate now exiſting.

The Hawke privateer is taken by the Olſea, a French frigate, and carried into l'Orient, for cruizing too near the French coaſt.

March 20. It is ſaid that an enquiry of a very contrary nature will ſoon be made into the conduct of two of our American Generals. The one will be arraigned for only *taking a peep*, and the other for *going ſo far* that he *loſt himſelf in a wood*.

The public news-papers under the influence of the miniſterial writers having for a conſiderable time teemed with the moſt rancorous abuſe upon *the Howes*, dowager Lady Howe is ſaid to have waited upon Lord G. Germaine a few days ago upon this ſubject, and to have told his Lordſhip, that the abuſe originated from his office, that he muſt take the conſequence when her ſons came home, and that upon this occaſion, her Ladyſhip, added, ſhe wiſhed ſhe was a man.

Should his Majeſty be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to continue the preſent miniſters in office, he will not have any reaſon to complain of *the extent* of his dominions.

Although his majeſty, in his meſſage to parliament declared that he had given orders to his embaſſador to quit the court of France, yet Lord Stormont waited the inſtructions of his uncle, Lord Mansfield, before he obeyed the commands of his ſovereign. An *Engliſhman* would have felt too ſenſibly for the dignity of his maſter, to have continued *one hour* in Paris after the French had recognized the independence of America. But Lord Stormont is a *Scotchman*. Perhaps he waited to bring over the account of a deſcent on the Iriſh coaſt. Perhaps he may bring the news of the blockade of New-York by a French fleet; or of a ſquadron ſailing from Toulon, to take peaceable poſſeſſion of *Minorca*. Certain it is, that had Lord Stormont felt as a *South-Briton*, he would not have put up with the many inſults he hath received from the court of France.

To the honour of Lord Stormont (or rather of his tutor Lord Mansfield) he hath negociated America into the hands of France.

To the honour of Lord Stormont, he permitted Meſſrs. Franklin and Deane to be received at the court of France, as Plenipotentiaries from thoſe very men whom his uncle, Lord Mansfield, proſcribed as rebels.

To the honour of Lord Stormont, he hath for three years permitted the miniſters of France to ſupply America with every ſpecies of warlike ſtores, by the aſſiſtance of which, the empire of Great Britain hath been divided, and we have ſuſtained a loſs in exports to the amount of *ſix millions annually*.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South Carolina) June* 15.

On the 10th inſtant there was a meeting of a very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this town, at the exchange, when they came to the following reſolution, nem. con. That the act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An act to oblige every free male inhabitant of this State, above a certain age, to give aſſurances of fidelity and allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," ought and ſhall be ſtrictly carried into execution; and that the pains and penalties impoſed in the ſame, ſhall be ſaithfully inflicted upon all defaulters.

June 24. Recent advices from the Weſt-Indies, ſay, that the late alliance between the court of France and the United States of North America, had been publicly notified in the ſeveral French iſlands, by authority; and that the news was received, by the inhabitants, in all, with every mark of unfeigned joy, and celebrated with the greateſt pomp and magnificence. We alſo learn, that the militia of the ſaid iſlands, were at the ſame time, ordered to be held in readineſs for conſtant duty.

In every part of the United States (not in the hands of the enemy) the news of the alliance with France had been received and celebrated in a manner becoming ſo important an event.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight both the pilot boats that attend the bar of this harbour, were chaſed in by a ſloop, ſuppoſed to be the privateer Active, of Liverpool, Captain Powell, from St. Auguſtine.

On Wedneſday the ſame ſloop was again ſeen, S. from the Light-houſe, ſtanding off S. by E. At the ſame time, a brig and a ſloop, not having a friendly appearance, were diſcovered S. E. of the bar, ſtanding to the N. E. Having paſſed to the Northward of Sullivan's Iſland, they hawled off more eaſterly, in the evening.

The ſame evening, Capt. Samuel Stone, late maſter of the ſloop Little Sue, of and for this port, from St. Croix, came to town from North-Edisto, having been taken the preceding Monday night, at eleven o'clock, by a brig of 10 ſix, 4 four, and 2 three pounder guns, called the Enterprize, and commanded by Capt. David Squires, who had been fitted out at New-York, but not being able to get a commiſſion there, went 7 weeks ſince to Bermuda, where he procured one from Governor Bruere. As ſoon as the commiſſion was obtained, Capt. Squires cut a large ſloop belonging to this port, called the Welcome, out of Ellis's harbour, and then came to cruize on theſe coaſts, where he has taken, beſides Capt. Stone's veſſel, a ſchooner commanded by Capt. Rains, and a ſloop, Capt. Stiles, both from Georgia, and four other veſſels. Capt. Squires's behaviour to his priſoners was very polite and humane; nothing was taken from them, nor any of their cheſts ſearched. He gave Capt. Stone his boat, with leave to take all that belonged to him that he could carry, and on Tueſday morning ſtood in as near Stono as he could venture, in order to ſee him ſafe. He alſo gave at the ſame time, another boat to Capt. Stiles, who is gone on for Georgia. When Capt. Stone left the brig, her crew did not conſiſt of more than 35 men. The day before, Capt. Squires ſpoke with the Active; ſo that it is probable, the veſſels ſeen off the bar this day were, the Enterprize and Little Sue, and the Active. The Enterprize intended to cruize near Ocracock for ſome tobacco veſſels.

Laſt Friday morning ſailed upon a cruize the Connecticut ſtate ſhip Defence, commanded by Samuel Smedley, Eſq; and the ſloop Volant, commanded by Capt. Oliver Daniel, and before night took two privateer ſloops fitted out from St. Auguſtine, viz. the Governor Tonyn's Revenge, of 12 carriage guns and 72 men, commanded by Capt. Peter Bachop; and the Ranger of 8 guns and 35 men, Capt. Oſborn commander; who were both brought into port the next day. The Active privateer, of Liverpool, of 12 guns and 57 men, would have been likewiſe taken, but took advantage of the near approach of night, and thick weather, and made off, while the priſoners on board Bachop's were ſecuring, and Oſborn was coming up. It reflects particular honour on Capt. Smedley, that immediately upon his Excellency the Preſident's application to that gentleman, he had his ſhip prepared and ready for ſea by Wedneſday evening, notwithſtanding the difficulties of her then performing quarantine in Rebellion Road; Capt. Daniel's veſſel was unloaded, manned with volunteers, and proceeded to the road on Tueſday night; and the ſervice was greatly forwarded by the animated exertions of Commodore Gillon, who, with Capt. Robinſon and Capt. M'Queen afterwards went volunteers in the ſhip.

TRENTON, *July* 22.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated July 14, 1778.

"Lord Howe has ſtripped the Britiſh tranſports, &c. at New-York of their ſeamen, and took on board two or three thouſand ſoldiers to complete their marines, and fell down to the Hook with the whole of his ſhips of force. General Maxwell's brigade is ſtationed here."

We are informed that the French fleet are drawn up in a line juſt without Sandy-Hook, ſo as to prevent even a pilot boat from getting out of New York harbour; that the Eaſt River is alſo blocked up by two French ſeventy-fours; that General Waſhington with the grand army croſſed the North River laſt week, and will unite with General Gates above Kingſbridge. Thus are the enemies of America ſurrounded on all ſides, by the forces of the magnanimous and Moſt Chriſtian King, and the virtuous citizens of America. It is therefore more than probable that the deſtruction which the emiſſaries of Britain had concerted for the free and independent ſons of America, will, ere long, fall with tenfold miſery upon their own heads.

Since our laſt a number of American priſoners, being lately exchanged, arrived here from New York. They left that place on Thurſday laſt, and report, that the Britiſh army, as well as citizens, are under great apprehenſions on the appearance of the want of bread in that city, it being very ſcarce already.

We hear that moſt of the Britiſh troops that were on Staten Iſland have evacuated that place, in order to ſtrengthen the poſt at and near Kingſbridge, to which place they are moving a number of heavy cannon.

We hear that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Monmouth, in June laſt, the following perſons were tried and found guilty of burglary, viz. Thomas Emmons alias Burk, John Wood, Michael Millery, William Dillon and Robert M'Mullen; the two former were executed on Friday laſt, and the other three were reprieved. At the ſame time Ezekiel Forman, John Polhemus and William Grover, were tried for and convicted of high treaſon, who, it is ſaid, are to be executed the 18th of Auguſt next.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

It is ſaid that a conſiderable body of the Indians and tories, who deſtroyed the ſettlement at Wioming, have croſſed the country, and attacked a ſettlement on Cuſtictun, on the Delaware River.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from his friend in Elizabeth Town, dated July 18, 1778.

"If the French fleet ſhould preſerve its preſent ſtation, a famine muſt, I think (and very ſoon) enſue in the enemy's army, as all their ſupplies muſt be cut off. Nothing but rice, inſtead of bread or flour, has been dealt out to the ſoldiery ſince their arrival in New York. A loaf of bread that uſed to coſt 4d. now ſells in the city for a dollar. In ſhort, it appears to me, not at all impoſſible, that if they ſhould be thus kept hem'd in on the ſea and land ſide, they will be reduced to the neceſſity of ſurrendering the city in leſs than a month, without any enterprize of General Waſhington againſt them."

The following is a liſt of prizes taken by the French fleet, under the command of his Excellency Count d'Eſtaing.

The ſhip Peggy, from Barbados to New York, belonging to Liverpool, 14 guns, 57 men; a ſhip from Rhode Iſland, bound to New-York, belonging to ditto, 14 guns, 43 men; a ſhip from the Weſt-Indies, 4 guns; a ſnow from New-York, bound to Lord Howe's fleet, with 13 1-2 tons gun powder, driven by a violent ſqual near Long-Iſland ſhore, and taken by the boats of the fleet; a ſnow from Barbados, 6 guns, a ſloop from St. Kitts, 6 guns, a ſloop from Antigua, a brig from Barbados, a ſloop from the Weſt Indies, a ſloop from Antigua, a brig from the Weſt-Indies, a ſloop from ditto, 6 guns, all bound to New-York or Head Quarters; the ſloop York, a tender, commanded by a Lieutenant, 12 guns, 53 men; a brig, tender to the Roebuck, 12 guns, 54 men; a ſchooner, tender to ditto, 4 carriage guns, 12 ſwivels, and 2 cohorns. Retaken with the ſhip Peggy, a brigantine belonging to M. Marmajou.

The melancholy fate of the late worthy Captain BIDDLE of the Randolph Frigate, being as yet but little known, we give the following account of this unfortunate event, received in a letter from Charleſtown in South Carolina, dated the 29th of March laſt.

"Captain Blake of this place yeſterday received a letter from Captain Hall of the Notre Dame, one of the veſſels in the fleet commanded by Captain Biddle, informing him that on the evening of the 8th of March, to the windward of Barbados, the fleet fell in with an Engliſh ſhip of 50 or 64 guns; that about 8 o'clock the next morning the Randolph engaged, and handled her ſo roughly for 12 or 15 minutes, that the Britiſh ſhip muſt ſhortly have ſtruck, having loſt her bowſprit and top-maſts, and being otherwiſe greatly ſhattered, while the Randolph had ſuffered very little; but in this moment of glory, as the Randolph was wearing to get on her quarter, ſhe unfortunately blew up, and the whole crew periſhed.

"One Fenning of this place, who arrived prize-maſter of a ſloop taken by the Randolph, and which was convered into a tender for her, brought the letter, and confirms the account.

"Never was a man here more ſincerely eſteemed or lamented than Captain Biddle. His conduct both as an officer and a gentleman had procured general reſpect. He died in the midſt of glory, fighting for his country againſt a very ſuperior force, with all the gallantry of the braveſt officer, and with every proſpect of ſucceſs."

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The BIRDS, *the* BEASTS, *and the* BAT.
A FABLE.

A WAR broke out in former days,
(If all is true that *Æſop* ſays)
Between the Birds that haunt the grove,
And Beaſts that wild in foreſts rove,
Of Fowl that ſwim in waters clear,
Or Birds that mount aloft in air,
From ev'ry tribe vaſt numbers came,
To fight for freedom or for fame:
The Beaſts from dens and caverns deep,
From valleys low and mountains ſteep,
In dread array aſſembled ſtood,
And gnaſh their teeth and thirſt for blood.
The Bat, half bird, half beaſt, was there,
Nor would for *this* or *that* declare,
Waiting till conqueſt ſhould decide
Which was the ſtrongeſt, ſafeſt ſide;
Depending on his doubtful from
To ſcreen him from th' impending ſtorm.
With pointed beaks and talons long,
With horny ſpurs and pinions ſtrong,
The feather'd race, at firſt, 'tis ſaid,
In fierce aſſault ſuch havock made
That, panic ſtruck, their foes retreat
Amaz'd—and victʼry ſeem'd compleat.
On which the Bat, with ſqueaking tone,
Cries "*Bravo*, Birds, the day's our own;
"For know I'm proud to claim a place
"Amongſt your bold aſpiring race;
"With leathern wings I ſkim the air,
"And am a Bird, tho' cloath'd in hair."
But now the Beaſts aſham'd of flight,
With rallied force renew the fight.
With ſharpen'd teeth, uplifted paws,
With threat'ning horns and ſpreading claws,
Boldly advance—puſh on the fray,
And claim the honours of the day.
The Bat now hov'ring to and fro,
Obſerved how things were like to go;
Concludes thoſe beſt, who beſt can fight,
And thinks the ſtrongeſt party right.
"Puſh on, (ſays he) ours is the day,
"We'll drive theſe Rebel Birds away
"And reign ſupreme—for who but we
"Of earth and air the Lords ſhould be.
"That I'm a Beaſt I can make out
"By reaſons ſtrong, beyond a doubt—
"With ears and fur—'twould be abſurd
"To call a thing like me a *Bird*.
"Each ſon and daughter of my houſe
"Is ſtill'd at leaſt a flying mouſe."

Always uncertain is the fate
Of war and enterprises great,
Nor can the wisest heads foresee
Which side at last will victors be.
The Beasts exulting push'd too far
Their late advantage in the war;
Sure of success, insult the foe,
Despise their strength and careless grow.
The Birds not vanquish'd, but dismay'd,
Collect their force, new pow'rs display'd,
Their chief the Eagle, leads them on,
And with fresh rage the war's begun.
Now, in their turn, the Beasts must yield,
And to the victors leave the field;
Routed they fly, disperse, divide,
And in their native caverns hide.
Once more the Bat, with courtly voice
Address'd the Birds—"much I rejoice
"In your success, and come to claim
"My share of conquest and of fame."
The Birds the faithless wretch despise---
Hence traitor, hence, the Eagle cries,
Nor dare, as you just vengeance fear,
Amongst our honour'd ranks appear.
Nor would the Beasts the exile own --
Avaunt, said they - mongrel begone.
Be lasting infamy his due
Who stands to neither party true.
Since then, the Bat in some old shed
Hides his dishonourable head;
Nor dares his leathern wings display
From rising morn to setting day;
But when the gloomy shades of night
Screens his vile form from ev'ry sight,
In search of food he sallies out
Despis'd, unnotic'd flits about,
Then to his dreary cell returns,
And his just fate in silence mourns.

'Mongst us too many, like the Bat,
Incline to this side or to that
As int'rest leads---or wait to see
Which party will the strongest be.
Let such old Æsop's fable take,
And conscience th' application make.

NAVY BOARD, MIDDLE DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all *British Seamen* who are prisoners on parole, or otherwise, in the Middle District of the United States, that they make immediate returns to this Board of their names, the times of their capture, and the vessels to which they belonged. And all gaol-keepers having British seamen under their custody, are directed to send in lists of such prisoners to this Office.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
JOHN WHARTON.

[*The Printers in the neighbouring States are requested to insert the above advertisement in their papers*]

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is kept at GEORGE HONEY'S, Jun. in Cherry Alley, near Fourth street, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A COMPLEAT set of the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, from the year 1773, or at least from 1776, to the present time. Enqure of the Printer.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at Ten o'clock in the morning, will be sold at public vendue, at the sign of the Cross Keys and Anvil the corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philadelphia,

TWO riding chairs and harness, two carts and a light covered waggon and gears, three saddle or chair horses, empty bottles and casks, and sundry other things.

GOODS received and sold on commission by JOHN ROSS, in Third-street, three doors above the King of Prussia, by private sale and public vendue. Those who please to favour him with the disposal of their goods will have the strictest justice and punctuality done them.

N. B. The money to be paid at the times of sales, if required.

I W.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,
At public vendue, on Wednesday, the fifth of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Franklin Park, in Wellenborough Township, on Ancocus Creek, near Burlington,

A VALUABLE stock of CATTLE, consisting of milch cows, oxen, steers, heifers, &c. likewise mares, colts and sheep.

N. B. A handsome four-wheel Carriage, upon steel springs, to be disposed of the same day.

BALDWIN WAKE.

TO BE SOLD,
At Mr. JOSEPH BROWN'S store, at Market-street wharf,
A FEW pipes of excellent Madeira WINE, (taken in the prize Lady Gage) of the first quality.—Likewise a parcel of Irish Linens, Knives and Forks, Coffee, &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or STOLEN on the 29th of June last, from a pasture near the south end of this city, a natural pacing bay MARE, branded on the near flank HL, no white about her, roach back, and low behind, thick black mane and short switch tail, has a seam in one of her hind hoofs that appears like a crack, about fourteen and a half hands high, six or seven years old, no shoes on, and was low in flesh: Also the said mare's foal, not weaned; a very likely slim made yearling bay trotting mare colt, with a small star, and the near hind foot white, which continues up the leg six or eight inches, is tall of her age, and likewise branded HL on the near flank or buttock, though not very plain. Whoever will deliver them to HENRY LISLE, in Second-street, just below the Bridge, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

STOLEN GOODS,
NOTICE is hereby given to any person or persons that have lost silver tea-spoons, table-spoons, remnants of linen, silver buckles, gold rings, tea-tongs, and a silver watch, by proving their property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN ORD.

JAMAICA spirits, West India rum, best French brandy, apple brandy and whiskey, in hogsheads and barrels, coffee in bags and barrels; indigo, West-India cotton, a few crates of delf ware, boxes of window glass; needles, pins, and bar iron; also fresh superfine and common flour, TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his store the third wharf below the Bridge.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM FISHBOURN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment: And all those having any demands against said estate, are desired to call on the subscribers for payment.

To be SOLD, that very valuable estate, situate the corner of Walnut and Water-streets, consisting of three dwelling houses on Water-street, a great number of commodious stores, and very convenient wharf commonly called Fishbourn's. For terms enquire of

MARY FISHBOURN, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, } Administrator.
GEORGE EMLEN, }

Abington, July 20, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of the Township of Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, inn-keeper, deceased, to make speedy payment: And all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be properly adjusted and paid, by

SARAH JENKINS, Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That I have the following mentioned things in my possession, viz. two frames for rollers, one pair of plow irons, two chimney cranes, hinges and a fastening for gates. The owner or owners, proving his or their property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

GODFREY GEBLER, Blacksmith.

N. B. Said GEBLER follows Horse-shoeing, &c. &c. Any Gentleman who may think proper to employ him may depend on being well served, and having their work neatly done.

Bradford, July 20, 1778.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber, a large chesnut coloured HORSE, with a star, branded on the near thigh with the letter C. he trots, paces and canters, and appears to be ten or twelve years old: He has been in the neighbourhood six weeks, and came in company with a horse belonging to the army, and probably belongs to some officer. The owner applying may have said horse again.

JOHN HANNUM.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED on Monday evening, the 22d of June last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a sorrel HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, has a large blaze down his face, his back very high near his rump, and has three white feet. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. 6 w. GEORGE LEIB.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or STOLEN from camp at the Valley Forge, on the 13th of June last, a sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, a star and blaze in his face, and a snip on his nose; five years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, trots naturally. Whoever secures said horse and delivers him to Captain RICHARD STEVENS, near the Barracks in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD APPERSON,
Capt. 6th Virginia Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Springfield Township, Chester County, on the fifteenth of June last, a dark brown HORSE, of a small size, nine or ten years old, not branded. The owner by applying, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Jun.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Great Valley, Tredyffrin Township, some time last fall, a small red and white COW. Likewise a small black COW, ear marked, which came some time in the winter. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

LYDIA JONES.

N. B. Said Cows were advertised last winter.

WAS committed to Philadelphia jail, in July, 1777, a Negro wench named ANN, about twenty years of age, on suspicion of being a run away slave, and has confessed she belongs to a certain James Crawford, living in Pequea township, Lancaster county; she likewise says that said Crawford bought her of a certain Benjamin Merrat, near Port Penn, on Delaware. Her master is desired to apply to Mr. John Reynolds, at the sign of the White Horse, in Elbow-lane, or to the subscriber, the upper end of Fourth-street, Northern liberties.

THOMAS DEWEES.

July 23.

CAME to the plantation of LUDWICK FALKENSTEIN, at Passyunk bank on Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, three SHEEP and a LAMB. Whoever owns the same is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

ALL persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice, that JOHN HOLKER, Esquire, is commissioned Agent for the Marine of France, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States of North-America.

By order of the Marine Committee of Congress,
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

A FEW pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE to be sold by JOHN PATTON, at Mrs. Brackenbury's in Walnut-street.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the subscriber, living at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil County, Maryland, has erected a STAGE WAGGON, to go twice a week from thence to Philadelphia, leaving the Head of Elk on Mondays and Fridays, and the sign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning by way of Christiana Bridge, Newport, Wilmington and Chester: He will carry passengers and light goods at as reasonable rates as he can afford. Post-riders from the different parts of the country below the Head of Elk may be supplied with the Philadelphia public papers, the Tuesdays paper on Wednesday, and the Saturdays paper on Sunday; and all commands that he may be favoured with he will endeavour to fulfil with care and fidelity.—As this business must be of particular advantage to the Public, he is in hopes of meeting with proper encouragement; and he will make it his study to give all the satisfaction in his business that he is capable of.

HENRY ROBINSON.

LOST,
ON Sunday the 21st instant, (June) between Bristol and Philadelphia, a RED MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, in which were several receipts and other papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it to the printer hereof, shall have Four Dollars reward.

THE Sale of CATTLE advertised to be held at Captain Kendal Coale's, (three miles above Haddonfield) on Saturday next, is deferred to Monday the 27th inst. (July,) at which time the public may be assured will be sold at vendue, a Drove of about ninety or one hundred head, consisting of cows and calves, a few milch and dry cows, bulls and working oxen, the remainder young store cattle. Also some young MARES. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

LOST,
On Tuesday evening the 14th inst. (July) on the Lancaster road, between the sign of the Seven Stars and the Spread Eagle,

A NEAT SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain; maker's name William Crouforth, London, No. 328. Whoever will return said Watch to the Printer shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

N. B. All Watch-makers or other persons to whom said Watch may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1778.

WAS taken up some time in May last, in New-Hanover Township, Philadelphia County, a certain WILLIAM SMITH, supposed to be a horse-stealer: He rode a black horse about fourteen hands high, with a white star in his forehead, his other marks not now remembered; with a man's old saddle, and woman's hunting saddle partly new; he also had upon him a silver mounted holster pistol. Said Smith made his escape, and it being presumed that the above-mentioned horse, saddles and pistol were stolen, the owner or owners thereof are desired to apply to ISAAC ROUSH, in three weeks from this date, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue.

TO BE SOLD,
A STRONG, healthy, likely Negro Wench, fit for town and country, about eighteen years of age, this country born, has had the small-pox. Enquire of PATRICK BYRNE, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of LAND, situate in Salem county, New-Jersey, adjoining the town of Salem, containing about 1400 acres, which, for the extreme fertility of the soil, value of timber, quantity of excellent meadow, and conveniency of water carriage, is perhaps equal to any tract of land in New-Jersey.—The above tract is divided into five plantations, all of them subject to leases of improvement, which will expire in three years from the 25th day of March next; each plantation will contain at least eighty acres of arable land, lately cleared, besides a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, and each accommodated with a frame or log dwelling-house, and three of them with new barns, besides other out-houses: Adjoining to one of these farms is a swamp, containing about 80 acres, of an excellent bottom, covered with a great quantity of valuable timber. The land will either be sold all together or in separate lots, to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as may be most convenient. Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to JOHN CAREY, Esquire, Attorney at Law, or to HENRY LUMMIS, both living near the premises; and for further particulars apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hartford county, in the state of Maryland, on the 4th of June last, a negro man named BEN; a stout well set fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, thirty-eight years of age, very black, his two fore teeth remarkably far from each other; he is a sensible artful fellow.—His cloathing is, a good plain country cloth coat, leather breeches, or tow linen trowsers, a half-worn castor hat, and good shoes and buckles: He has sundry other cloaths, which perhaps he may change for regimentals, and it is supposed, by what he communicated to some of his companions, he will endeavour to go to the enemy. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have Fifteen Dollars, or if brought home the above reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, junior.

From the London Evening Post, of April 23, 1778.

To the PRINTER.

I SHALL make no other apology for publiſhing the following, than obſerving, that when the firſt and moſt important national concerns are intruſted to the care of weak or wicked men, it behoves individuals, who are in poſſeſſion of information that will prove it, to hold it out to the public, who may be thereby roufed from that ſupineneſs which has permitted Miniſters to bring this empire into its preſent dreadful ſituation.

The following genuine correſpondence between General Howe and a reſpectable tradeſman in Nottingham, will ſerve to illuſtrate the duplicity of conduct of which General Howe is capable; and will prepare us for the event of that negociation, in which he is to take part, as it cannot be ſuppoſed, that thoſe wary men with whom the Commiſſioners will have to treat, will liſten to ſuch inſtruments, in whom it would be madneſs or infatuation to place a confidence. B.

Copy of a letter from Mr. KIRK, *grocer in Nottingham, to General* HOWE.

SIR,

I CANNOT eaſily deſcribe the diſcontent and diſappointment which appear among a very great number of your conſtituents here, on account of your having accepted a command in the expedition againſt our American brethren.

From the opinion I had of your integrity in general, I voted for you at the late election, notwithſtanding you had in ſome recent inſtances acted contrary to my ſentiments. I took the liberty to tell you ſo, and aſked you the following queſtions, viz. Whether you thought our whole army would not be inſufficient to conquer America?

If you did not think the Miniſtry had puſhed this matter too far?

Whether, if you ſhould be appointed to a command, you would refuſe? And whether you would vote for the repeal of the four acts of Parliament, which you are now going to enforce?

If I am not miſtaken (and I believe you will allow that I am not) you anſwered to every one of theſe queries in the affirmative. This, out of pure regard to your intereſt here, I have made known to numbers who were in the ſame ſtate of ſuſpence with myſelf, as to be propriety of our conduct at the election; and it has ſerved to remove in a great meaſure the ill impreſſions, by which you yourſelf was very ſenſibly affected while among us.

We are, however, aſſured, that General Howe is preparing to embark for America, in order to enforce the acts. Judge, if you can, the confuſion this occaſions among your friends. The moſt plauſible excuſe that is made among us, is, that the King ſent for you, and what could you do. Now, I muſt beg leave to ſay, that I think you might have acted the part of a great man, in refuſing to go againſt this people on many accounts. But to ſay nothing of politics, your brother died there! They have ſhewn their gratitude to your name and family, by erecting a monument to him, who bled in the cauſe of freedom amongſt them; to him who dared to act in oppoſition to a Court, when his judgment informed him that oppoſition was right; and yet he was a *ſoldier!*

Our paſſions were wrought upon at the election, by the mention of his honoured name in a paper which you may perhaps remember; and may I not mention it to you with a wiſh, that you would follow ſo amiable, ſo diſintereſted, ſo revered a character? I believe you have not even an enemy, who would impute your refuſing to go to want of courage; nay, your courage would be made more conſpicuous by the refuſal.

If you ſhould reſolve at all events to go, I don't wiſh you may fall as many do, but can't ſay I wiſh ſucceſs to the undertaking.

Theſe, Sir, are the ſentiments of many here, as well as of

Your obedient ſervant,

(Signed) SAMUEL KIRK.

Nottingham, Feb. 10, 1775.

General HOWE *to Mr.* KIRK.

SIR,

I HAVE read your letter of the 10th, with ſo much the greater degree of concern, as I had flattered myſelf I had removed all thoſe prejudices you had entertained againſt me, when I had the pleaſure of being with you at the election.

The rancour and malice of ſome of thoſe who were not my friends, at the election, fills me with aſtoniſhment in the inſtance you mention of their wiſhes for my fall in America.

My going thither, was not my ſeeking; I was ordered, and could not refuſe, without incurring the odious name of *backwardneſs* to ſerving my country in a day of diſtreſs. So contrary are mens opinions here, to ſome with you, that inſtead of the groſſeſt abuſe, I have been moſt highly complimented on the occaſion by thoſe who are even averſe to the meaſures of adminiſtration. Every man's private feelings ought to give way to the ſervice of the public at all times, but particularly when of that *delicate nature*, in which our affairs ſtand at preſent.

Whatever opprobrious names I may be called by at Nottingham, I am encouraged to ſay, that no ſuch epithets will be put to it in any other quarter; I entreat you in particular to ſuſpend your judgment in theſe matters, until the event proves me unworthy of your ſupport.

One word upon America.

You are much deceived, if you ſuppoſe that there are not many loyal and peaceable ſubjects in that country. I may ſafely aſſert, that the inſurgents are very few, in compariſon of the whole people.

There are certainly thoſe who do not agree to a taxation from hence, but who do not wiſh to ſever themſelves from the ſupremacy of this country. This laſt ſet of men (I ſhould hope) by their being relieved from the grievance, will moſt readily return to all due obedience to the laws.

With reſpect to the few, who I am told deſire to ſeparate themſelves from the Mother Country, I truſt, when they find they are not ſupported in their frantic ideas by the more moderate, which I have deſcribed, they will from fear of puniſhment ſubſide to the laws.

With regard to trade, this country muſt now fix the foundation of its ſtability with America, by procuring a laſting obedience to our laws, without which it can never arrive at that permanency, ſo abſolutely requiſite for the well being of this empire. I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM HOWE.

Queen-ſtreet, Feb. 21, 1775.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Borough of Cheſter,

THE entire CARGOES of the ſhip Charlotte and ſnow Bonnet, prizes taken by the fleet under the command of his Excellency the Count d' Eſtaing.

The ſale to begin on Wedneſday the 29th inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till the whole is ſold.

The Cargoes conſiſt of the following Articles;

109 mahogany plank and boards,
64 ditto ſmall pieces of ſcantling,
32 caſks of indigo, large and ſmall,
57 ¾ hogſheads of tobacco,
92 caſks of train oil,
12 barrels of turpentine,
12 barrels of tar,
62 hogſheads of molaſſes,
2 pieces of ivory, or elephants jaws,
13 packs of deer ſkins,
1 barrel and 2 kegs of tortoiſe ſhell,
A quantity of logwood, Brazil or redwood, and lignum vitæ,
457 barrels of turpentine,
137 hogſheads of tobacco.

N.B. All purchaſers at theſe ſales are to pay READY MONEY; on that account the goods will be ſold in ſmall alliotments.

Baltimore, July 6, 1778.

On SATURDAY, the firſt of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the Coffee Houſe, the ſouth-weſt corner of Market and South-ſtreets,

THE lot, houſe and wharves, ſituated on Fell's Point, late the property of Captain George Patten, deceaſed; the houſe is large, ſtrong and ſecure, the lower floors fit for the reception of grain, flour or tobacco; one of the wharves lately framed and filled, and much accuſtomed for veſſels to load, unload and heave down at, the other wharf principally uſed as a lumber yard, for which purpoſe it is very convenient: The ſituation and advantages of this very valuable lot is ſo well known, that a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary; the whole ſubject to a ſmall yearly ground-rent. Twelve months credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with intereſt and ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and a good title made to the premiſes, by

NATHANIEL SMITH,
6 w. DAVID STEWART, } Adminiſtrators.

On Saturday the 8th of Auguſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold, by public vendue,

A LOT of ground, ſituate at Point-Pleaſant, 100 feet on Front ſtreet, and extending into the river Delaware; a wharf the full front of the Lot; a large brick building erected for a diſtillery may be refitted for the ſame uſe, or altered into four commodious tenements. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at the upper end of Second-ſtreet continued. W. MASTERS.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY with the laſt of the Britiſh troops from the city of Philadelphia, a ſervant Negro woman named DINAH, about five feet eight or ten inches high, tawney complexion, about nineteen or twenty years old; had received a cut on the forehead from one of the ſoldiers ſhortly before ſhe went away; was big with child, and near the time of her lying in: She had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped holland ſhort gown and a ſtriped lincey petticoat, but took with her ſeveral gowns and various other articles of cloathing. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro and ſecures her, ſo that her miſtreſs may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANN ROBISON.

Goſhen, July 6, 1778.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, a ſmall quantity of linen, which he ſuppoſes to be ſtolen. Any perſon proving their property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have the ſame by applying to

Doctor JOSEPH MOORE.

I ſince underſtand the perſon's name was WILLIAM BROWN, a ſoldier, belonging to the Delaware ſtate; he was wounded at Germantown, has ſince been at Reading Hoſpital, and has a paſs to go to Wilmington, dated at the Valley Forge, 18th June, ſigned "D. Alal G. Coll. id MB."

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church in Third ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

GUSTAVUS VASA,

THE

Deliverer of His Country.

Inſcribed to His Excellency

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Thirteen United States of America.

Shall tyrant policy and ſaviſh fear
To Freedom's ſweeteſt tale ſhut Britain's ear?
Shall her brave ſons the Patriot Chief diſclaim?
Her infants ſhould be taught to liſp his name.

ANONYMOUS.

Written by HENRY BROOKE, Eſquire, Author of the Fool of Quality, of the Hiſtory of Juliet Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Juſt publiſhed and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

THE POLITICAL DUENNA:

A COMIC OPERA, in three acts, as it is performed by the ſervants of his Britannic Majeſty.

With two remarkable LETTERS on American Affairs:

I. A Letter to Mr. John Weſley, on his calm addreſs to the Americans. Suppoſed to be written by the celebrated Junius.

II. A Letter from an Iriſh Gentleman in London to his friend and countryman, in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, in America.

PERSONIFICATIONS in the Duenna.

Don Louis, K—g of B——n. Mac Boot, Earl of B—te. Boreas, Lord N—h. Twitcher, Lord S——h. Minden, Lord G—e G—rm—e. Mungo, Jerry Dyſon. Weatherbeaten, Counſellor W—dd—rl——e. Caen-Wood, Lord M—sf—d. Dart-Ford, Lord D—tm—h. Canting John, John Weſley. Pinchey, Trinket-maker to his B——c M——y. Lieutenant of the Navy. Clara Raymond, Miſtreſs to Lord S——h.

N. B. Bibles of various kinds, with Engliſh, Latin, and Greek School-books, are now ſelling at Bell's Book-ſtore.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt inſt. (July) by JAMES DENNISSON, a deſerter from the Britiſh artillery, a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, low in fleſh, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; alſo a bundle of CLOATHS, conſiſting of one home made great-coat, a pair of yellow cloth breeches, a coarſe ſhirt, and a pair of thread ſtockings: The ſaid perſon was ſeen about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road. Whoever ſecures ſaid Denniſſon, and the articles before-mentioned, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe alone EIGHT DOLLARS, by applying to JESSE WILLIAMSON, at the Northern Liberty Ferry. JAMES DEVETT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 11th inſt. (July) from Abington Townſhip, near Jenkins Town, a red COW and a white CALF, the Cow had a ſlit in her near ear and half cropt, the tops of both horns a little cut off. Likewiſe a dark brindled COW, with ſome white under her belly, and a white ſpot on both fore and hind leg on the off ſide. Whoever brings ſaid Cows and Calf to the ſubſcriber, in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any of them; and if the thief be ſecured with the whole, ſo that he may be proſecuted, TEN POUNDS reward will be paid. HENRY O'NEAL.

N. B. Should any of them be offered for ſale it is requeſted they may be ſtopped, and the perſon offering them.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſtable of Mr. Charles Stuart, in Makefield, Bucks County, on the 20th of April laſt, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, has three white feet, and a large blaze down her face; ſhe is big with foal. Whoever will give information of ſaid Mare ſo that I may get her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES HUNTER.

Juſt imported and to be SOLD by

JAMES VANUXEM,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

JAMAICA ſpirits, full proof; brown ſugars, coffee, molaſſes, claret and French brandy; alſo linens, printed linen, and other articles.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On the night of the 17th of June laſt, from the Borough of Wilmington,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, ſeven years old this graſs, fourteen hands one inch high, branded on the near buttock OC, has a Roman noſe, cat ham'd, paces and trots, but moſtly travels in a ſingle-footed trot, his mane parts unleſs conſtantly combed, his tail a ſhort ſwitch; the brand is blind, and may not be diſcovered unleſs cloſely attended to. Whoever apprehends ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, by delivering him at the ſign of the Coneſtogo Waggon, or to Mrs. JENKINS, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or Mr. ISRAEL BROWN, in Wilmington.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in East-Pennſborough Townſhip, Cumberland County, on the fifteenth of June laſt, a bay MARE, four years old, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID HOGE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, July 25, 1778.

THE Co-partnerſhip of WILLING, MORRIS, and Co. having expired with the year 1777, all perſons having claims or demands on that ſociety are requeſted to exhibit them to ROBERT MORRIS, who is ready to ſettle and pay the ſame: And ſuch as remain in their debt are deſired to make payment to either of the ſubſcribers.

THOMAS WILLING.
ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED on the 20th inſt. (July) from the Continental ſervice, a Waggoner, inliſted for one year, named JOSEPH DUNKERLEA, about five feet ten inches high, light and freſh complexion; had on at the time of deſerting, a ſhort red jacket with ſleeves, oznabrug trowſers and black ſtockings. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter and lodges him in any of the Continental gaols in this ſtate, ſhall (by proper information given at the Quarter-Maſter General's office in this city) receive the above reward.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to the Law, and having for ſeveral years paſt made the ſeveral branches of Conveyancing his particular ſtudy and been in the practice thereof; and being enabled to tranſact buſineſs by having complied with the Laws of this State, hath opened a Conveyancing Office at his houſe on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. David Beveridge's, where deeds, mortgages, bonds, wills, letters of attorney, and every other inſtrument in writing are drawn with attention, care and diſpatch, ſo as to ſuit the particular circumſtances of every caſe.

He likewiſe propoſes to follow the buſineſs of an Attorney, and may be conſulted at his ſaid Office in all caſes of Law.

He hopes that his friends and the Public in general will pleaſe to honour him with their favors; and as he purpoſes to act openly, candidly and fairly with his employers, he has no doubt but he ſhall meet their approbation, favor and eſteem.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Real eſtates ſold upon commiſſion, and money lent out at intereſt, at the ſaid Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL three-ſtory brick houſe, and lot in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. The lot is twenty feet front, and upwards of one hundred and forty feet deep, with good back buildings, a pump in the yard, and other conveniences, ſuitable for a gentleman's family. The title indiſputable. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. tf.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST and ſaw mill, with about fifty or one hundred acres of land, part of it very good meadow ground, nine miles from Frederick Town, on the main branch of Bennet's Creek, which is ſufficient to carry any kind of water works in the drieſt ſeaſon; the mills are newly built, and calculated for making flour; a pair of excellent Virginia ſtones, and two good boulting cloths. The ſituation is healthy and convenient, and probably as good a place for raiſing ſtock as any in the county. A reaſonable time will be allowed for payment of part of the purchaſe money if required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Frederick Town, Maryland.

7 w. ABRAHAM FAW.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from off Greenwich Iſland, a brown Mare, low in fleſh, fourteen hands and an half high, ſix years old, her hind feet white, has a ſnip, and a white ſpot over one of her eyes, which is generally covered by her fore top; trots and paces, her trot ſluggiſh. Any perſon that takes up ſaid Mare and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward. RICHARD ROBERTS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſt. (July) out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Worceſter Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a bay Horſe, about fifteen hands high and about fifteen years old, has a white ſtar in his forehead, with a ſmall white ſtreak downwards, is apt to get hurt by the ſaddle as may be ſeen by the ſaddle ſpots; he is high hipped, low in fleſh, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, or otherwiſe aſſiſts in getting him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, from

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HEEBNER.

The following paper is ſuppoſed to have been written by a celebrated AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER, *at Paris; for the purpoſe of borrowing money for the uſe of the United States of America; and it has had a wonderful effect; large ſums having been lent, in conſequence of the ſound and irrefutable facts and arguments contained in it. It has been tranſlated into the French and Dutch languages, and printed; and it is now circulating in Holland, Flanders. &c.*

WITH regard to money loans, the credit of an individual depends more or leſs on the following particulars;

1. His known conduct with reſpect to former loans, and the punctuality with which he has diſcharged them.
2. His attention and application to buſineſs.
3. Frugality in his expences.
4. The ſurety of his capital; that is to ſay, whether he has an eſtate of a good income, unencumbered with old debts, and from which conſequently ariſes a ſure ability of making payments.
5. A well grounded proſpect of advancing his fortune in time to come, either by the improvement of his preſent poſſeſſions, or by gains derived from another quarter.
6. His known care and prudence in the management of his common affairs, and the advantage to be obtained by the good uſe of the intended loan.
7. His approved upright behaviour and honeſty, manifeſted by voluntarily diſcharging debts, to the payment of which no Judge could have compelled him.

The ſame reaſons and circumſtances that procure credit to an individual, muſt in like manner create a ſure confidence in ſocieties of people or in whole nations, and this they actually do.

Let us now conſider and compare Great Britain and America in theſe different points of view, in order from thence to form a judgement, which of the two countries affords the greateſt ſecurity for money loans.

1. With regard to former loans. We find that America, which in the laſt war contracted a debt of Ten Millions ſterling, for the ſupport of her army of 25,000 men, and her other burthens, has in the year 1772 faithfully diſcharged that, as well as all her other debts. Whereas Great-Britain, in ten years peace, and with the advantages of a very lucrative trade, has diminiſhed her debt very little, or not at all. On the contrary ſhe has weakened the confidence of her creditors, by wanton profuſions, and by an ill uſe of the Sinking Fund, deſtined for the payment of her debts.

2. With regard to attention and application to buſineſs. In America every body is buſy. All hands are employed; ſome in cultivating their lands (which is by far the greateſt part) others in navigation, in arts or in trade. An idle perſon is a rarity there. Idleneſs and unprofitableneſs to ſociety are qualities by which a perſon there diſcredits himſelf. The caſe is different in England. That ſort of people is very numerous. It is there become faſhionable to do nothing, and this faſhion has promoted a general growth of idlers: Hence the many failures and daily bankruptcies, occaſioned by the taſte for coſtly diverſions and the madneſs for luxury, which has reached its ſummit. Hence likewiſe, in a certain degree, the bad management of public affairs. For the habit of conducting affairs, and a dexterity in buſineſs, are only acquired by application and experience. And when ever an averſion to buſineſs and the love of an idle life become general, when every body is engaged only in purſuit of pleaſure, the youth brought up in ſuch a taſte can ſeldom acquire that patient attention, that ſtedfaſt and uninterrupted application to buſineſs which are neceſſary qualities in a Stateſman. Hence ſpring the manifold miſtakes and miſmanagements of the Engliſh in politics; hence alſo their diſlike to aſſiſt in their national aſſemblies, and their backwardneſs to appear therein; their continual reluctance to enter upon any meaſure that requires pains deliberation and care; and hence laſtly, their propenſity to delay from day to day every new propoſal, a practice which is become a part of their politics, and in which they muſt have gained ſome experience, as experience is the natural fruit of practice ſo often repeated. In America the very reverſe takes place. The inhabitants, trained to continual buſineſs and unremitting employment about their private concerns, apply themſelves, when called upon, in like manner to public affairs, with an alertneſs that is habitual to them, and thus nothing with them is neglected through delay.

3. As to frugality in expences. The American's manner of living is in general more ſimple and leſs expenſive than that of the Engliſh. Frugal tables, plain dreſs, leſs coſtly furniture, no equipage for pleaſure. An appearance of high living deſtroys a man's credit in America. Thus every one has reaſon to avoid that appearance. In England many a man puts his houſe keeping on a ſplendid footing in order to gain credit, and perſiſts in it till he becomes bankrupt. In the management of public affairs the difference is ſtill greater. In England, the penſions of ſtate officers, and the ſalaries annexed to offices, are enormous. The King has a private income of one million ſterling. Notwithſtanding which he is not able to ſupport his family without contracting debts. The Secretaries of State, Lords of the Treaſury, and of the Admiralty, &c. &c. have very large ſalaries. An Auditor of the Exchequer (I am told) draws ſix-pence in the pound, which is a fortieth part of all the money that iſſues out of the public treaſury. So that when a war coſts Forty Millions, the Auditor has one million for his ſhare. At the laſt coinage of ſpecie, an inſpector of the mint had for his perquiſites alone a yearly income of Sixty-Seven Thouſand Pounds ſterling; profits, indeed, to which the ſervices, which thoſe gentlemen can render to the publick, bear no proportion. All this muſt be paid by the people, who, already tottering under the burthen of taxes wantonly impoſed, are little able to contribute to the payment of the neceſſary debts of the nation. In America, where ſalaries are unavoidable, they are ſmall as the nature of the thing will admit. The honour of ſerving their country with diſtinction and fidelity is deemed a great reward. It can with truth be aſſerted, that a patriotic ſpirit pervades that country, and produces there the greateſt exertions. In England, this ſpirit is every where looked upon as a mere chimera; and whoever ventures to ſhew any tokens of patriotiſm is laughed at as a fool, or miſtruſted as a knave. The Committees of Congreſs for the departments of treaſury, of the navy, of foreign affairs, and for the purchaſe of arms, warlike ſtores and cloathing for the troops; all theſe Committees manage the affairs of their ſeveral departments without any ſalary or emolument whatever, though they ſpend therein more of their time than any Lord of the Treaſury or Admiralty would chuſe to part with from his pleaſure for theſe purpoſes. A former Engliſh Miniſter of ſtate has calculated, that all the expences which the Americans incur for the government of three millions of people do not exceed Seventy Thouſand pounds ſterling, eight millions of people may be well governed for three times that ſum; and conſequently, that it would be poſſible, practicable and ſalutary, to reform and curtail the expences of the Engliſh government. Among a corrupt people, as the Engliſh are at preſent, nobody is aſhamed to ſhare in the profits, which men in office know how to procure to themſelves at the expence of the public. It is incredible, how the public money is in this manner miſapplied and ſquandered away, the treaſury plundered, and the taxes, already ſo numerous and burthenſome, daily multiplied and rendered more oppreſſive, a circumſtance that aggravates the yoke of the people. Beſides, as in war there is a fairer proſpect of accumulating profits of this ſort than in time of peace, many are on all occaſions clamorous for war, and oppoſite to all propoſals of peace, however fair. Hence ariſes the continual increaſe of the national debt, and the impoſſibility of hoping ever to ſee it paid.

4. As to the ſurety of the capital. The Thirteen United States of America are bound for one another, or, as we commonly ſay, jointly and ſeverally, for the payment of the debts contracted by Congreſs; and the debt, which they are under the neceſſity of incurring for the preſent war, is the only one they have to pay. All or almoſt all the debts heretofore contracted by the ſeveral colonies are already diſcharged.

[*For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

STATE of the MARINE of FRANCE.

The letters on the left denote the department to which the veſſels belong. B. *Breſt,* T. *Toulon,* l'O. *l'Orient,* R. *Rochefort. The figures on the right ſhew the number of cannon.*

FIRST RATE.

B.	Le Royal Louis to be rebuilt.	116		La Couronne	80
	La Bretagne	110	T.	Le Ducde Burgogne	80
	La ville de Paris	90		Le Tonnant	80
	Le St. Eſprit	80		Le Languedoc	80

SECOND RATE.

B.	L'Orient	74		L'Actif	74
	Le Magnifique	74		Le Bien-Amié	74
	L'Entripide	74		Le Fendant	74
	Le Sceptre	74	T.	Le Guerrier	74
	Le Palmier	74		L'Hector	74
	Le Défenſeur	74		Le Zelé	74
	Le Diademe	74		Le Protecteur	74
	Le Zodiaque	74		Le Marſeillois	74
	Le Minotaure,	74		Le Céſar	74
	Le Robuſte	74		La Burgogne	74
	Le Citoyen	74		Le Souverain	74
	Les Six Corps	74		Le Deſtin	74
	Le Diligent	74	B.	Le Dauphin Royal	70
	Le Glorieux	74		LeNorthumberland	68
	Le Conquérant	74			

THIRD RATE.

B.	Le Protée	64		Le Lion	64
	Le Sphinx	64		Le Vaillant	64
	L'Evillé	64		La Provence	64
	Le Vengeur	64		Le Fantaſque	64
	Le Solitaire	64		Le Hardi	64
	L'Union	64		Le Caton	64
	Le Brillant	64	R.	L'Artéſien	64
	L'Actionnaire	64		Le Reſolu	64
	L'Indien	64		Le St. Michel	64
	Le Roland	64	l'O.	Le Flamand	60
	L'Alexander	64	B.	L'Amphion	50
	Le Biſſarre	64		Le Fier	50
	Le Réfléchi	64	T.	Le Sagittaire	50
	Le Triton	64	R.	Le Bordelois	50
T.	L'Altier	64		L'Hyppopotame	50

67

FRIGATES.

B.	La Pourvoyeuſe	40		La Boudeuſe	26
	La Conſolante	40		La Blanche	26
	La Belle Poule	32		La Danaé	26
	L'Amphitrite	32		La Mouche	26
	La Dedaigneuſe	32		L'Enjouée	26
	La Tourterelle	32	R.	La Diligente	26
	La Nymphe	32	l'O.	Le Triton	26
	La Malicieuſe	32	T.	La Coquette	26
	La Licorne	32		L'Atalante	26
	Le Zephir	32		La Préceiuſe	26
	L'Aigrette	32		La Sultane	26
	L'Oiſeau	32		La Chimere	26
	La Folle	32		L'Engageante	26
R.	L'Impérieuſe	32		La Gracieuſe	26
	L'Envieuſe	32		La Pleyade	26
	La Terpſichore	32		La Fine	26
B.	La Renommée	30		La Topaze	26
	La Sibylle	30		L'Aurore	26
R.	La Cométe	30		La Flore	26
B.	L'Indiſcrete	28		La Mignone	26
	La Senſible	28		L'Alemone	26
	La Légere	26		L'Amiable	26
	L'Infidelle	26	B.	La Thetis	24
	La Sincere	26		L'Etourdie	20
	L'Inconſtante	26			

49

N. B. There are 22 frigates more of 26 cannon, built ſince September 1776.

Corvettes.

B.	L'Hirondelle	16		La Curieuſe	10
	La Perle	16		La Bergere	10
R.	Le Roſſignol	16		Le Cerf Volant	10
	L'Iſis	16		L'Angélique	10
B.	L'Ecureuil	14		La Fortune	10
T.	Le Serin	14		Le Vigilant	10
	La Sardine	14	B.	La Favorite	10
R.	La Silphyde	14		La Lunette	4

16

Honcres.

B.	L'Eſpiégle	12		Le Milan	6
	Le Chaſſeur	12		Le Levrier	6
	Le Coureur	12		Le Furet	4
	Le Moucheron	6		La Puce	4

8

Prames.

B.	La Théréſe	36		La Fortunée	20
	La Chriſtine	36		La Louiſe	20
R.	La Monique	20		La Bathilda	20
	La Cunégonde	20		La Sophie	20
	La Charlotte	20		La Francoiſe	20

10

Elutes,

R.	La Balance	32		La Porteuſe	20
	La Garonne	28		L'Ecluſe	20
	La Normande	28		La Bouſſole	20
	La Bricole	28		Le Compas	20
	La Couliſſe	28		L'Eſturgeon	20
	Le David	28	R.	L'Ecole	16
	L'Eléphant	26		Le Courtier	16
	La Fortune	24		La Nourrice	16
	La Seine	24		La Barbue	14
	La Ménagere	22		La Coriſante	14
B.	L,Etoile	20		La Salomon	12
	La Tampone	20			

23

Senaux.

R.	La Dorade	12	R.	Le Saumon	8
T.	Le Graud St. Louis	10		Le Pluvier	8
	Le St. Jean Baptiſte	10		L'Afrique	4
	La Ville de Bilbao	10	T.	La Diligente	4
	La Manon	10			

9

Bomb Veſſels.

T.	La Tempête	8		L'Etna	8
	La Salmandre	8		La Fléche	8

4

Chébecs.

T.	Le Requin	24		Le Caméléon	20
	Le Singe	24		Le Ruſé	18
	Le Renard	20		Le Serpent	18
	Le Séduiſant	20		L'Eclair	18

8

Gallies.

T.	La Ducheſſe	3		La Hardie	3
	La Brave	3		L'Ambitieuſe	3

4

Half Gallies.

6 Half Gallies, mounting two 8 pounders each.

2 Half Gallies, mounting one 6 pounder each.

8

Canonieres.

5 Canonieres, mounting each one 8 pounder.

RECAPITULATION.

Veſſels,	1ſt Rate, 8.	Prames,	10
	2d Rate 29.	Flutes,	23
	3d Rate 30.	Senaux,	9
Frigates,	49	Bomb veſſels,	4
Chebecs,	8	Gallies,	4
Corvettes,	16	Half Gallies,	8
Honcres,	8	Canonieres.	5
		Total	211

Eight veſſels of 80, 74 and 64 guns on the ſtocks.

Speech of the Earl of CHATHAM, in the Houſe of Lords, April 7, 1778.

HIS Lordſhip began with declaring, that his ill health had for ſome time obliged him to abſent himſelf from the performance of his parliamentary duty, he rejoiced, however, that he was yet alive to give his vote againſt ſo impolitic, ſo inglorious a meaſure, as the acknowledgment of the Independency of America, and declared that he would rather be in his grave, than to ſee the luſtre of the Britiſh throne tarniſhed, the dignity of the empire diſgraced, the glory of the nation ſunk to ſuch a degree as it muſt be, when the dependency of America on the ſovereignty of Great-Britain was gone. The Earl next adverted to the conduct of the court of France, and obſerved, that at a criſis like the preſent he would openly ſpeak his ſentiments, although they might turn out to be dangerous. As a reaſon for throwing off reſerve, he did not approve of halting between two opinions, when there was no middle path; that it was neceſſary abſolutely to declare either for peace or war, and when the former could not be preſerved with honour, the latter ought to be commenced without heſitation.—Having made this temark, he aſked where was the antient ſpirit of the nation, that a foreign power was ſuffered to bargain for that commerce which was her natural right, and enter into a treaty with her own ſubjects without inſtantly reſenting it? Could it be poſſible that we were the ſame people who but ſixteen years ago were the envy and admiration of all the world? How were we altered, and what had made the alteration? He feared there was ſomething in the dark, ſomething lurking near the throne, which gave motion to adminiſtration. Something unſeen which cauſed ſuch puſilanimous, ſuch timid, ſuch daſtardly councils. What—were we to ſit down in ignominious tameneſs? to ſay, "Take from us what you pleaſe, but in God's name let us be at peace?" Were we blinded by deſpair! Could we forget that we were Engliſhmen! Could we forget that the nation had ſtood the Daniſh irruptions! had ſtood the irruptions of other nations! had ſtood the inroads of the Scotch! had ſtood the Norman conqueſts! had ſtood the threatened invaſion by the famous Spaniſh Armada, and the various efforts of the Bourbon compacts! Why then ſhould we now give up all without endeavouring to prevent our loſſes? Without a blow, without an attempt to reſent the inſults offered us? If France and Spain were for war, why not try an iſſue with them? If we fell afterwards, we ſhould fall decently and like men.

Having ſpoken with ſome enthuſiaſm upon theſe points, his Lordſhip ſaid he waged war againſt no ſet of men, neither did he wiſh for any of their employments; he then returned to the ſubject of American independency, and after recalling the attention of their Lordſhips to the extent and revenue of the eſtate of the crown of England, when the preſent King came into the poſſeſſion of it, aſked what right the Houſes of Parliament had to deprive the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and the other riſing hopes of the noble royal family of the inheritance of the thirteen American provinces?—Sooner than conſent to take away from any of the heirs of the Princeſs Sophia's body, what they had a natural right to expect and poſſeſs, he declared, he would ſee the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and the reſt of the young Princes, brought down to the Committee, and hear them conſent to loſe their inheritance. The Earl declared he was exceeding ill; but as long as he could crawl down to that Houſe, and had ſtrength to raiſe himſelf upon his crutches, or to lift his hand, he would vote againſt the giving up the dependency of America on the ſovereignty of Great Britain; and if no other Lord was of opinion with him, he would ſingly proteſt againſt the meaſure.

With regard to our power to carry on the war or commence a new one with France, there were, he ſaid, means, though he knew not what; if, however, he was called upon to give his advice, he would give it honeſtly; and though from his exceeding ill ſtate of health he feared he had not abilities enough to enſure the execution of meaſures the wiſhed for ſucceſs, he would make ſome amends by his ſincerity.

BOSTON, July 16.

Copy of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to General* GATES, *dated Camp, White Plains.* July 6, 1778.

OF our army, 7 officers, 52 rank and file, were killed, among whom were Col. Bunner of Pennſylvania, Major Dickenſon of Virginia; 17 officers and 120 rank and file wounded.

59 killed,
137 wounded.

Total, 196

Of the Enemy, 248 rank and file killed, and left on the field, and

4 officers,

Wounded,	1255
Priſoners,	117
Deſerted ſince they left Philadelphia,	1512
Total Loſs,	3136

Among the ſlain was Colonel Monckton.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, dated July 10.

"Clinton has not been *Burgoyned*, as was hoped. His army is in New York and on Staten-Iſland. But a dreadful march has he had through the Jerſies. I ſend you the General Orders of July 6th, in General Gates's camp at White Plains.

"The General congratulates the troops on the important ſucceſs of the American army, commanded by His Excellency General Waſhington, on the 28th of June. The enemy had killed in the field 300, many wounded, and more than 100 taken priſoners. Deſerters have been more numerous than any former war hath given an example of.

"By the beſt accounts the enemy's loſs through the Jerſeys exceeds 4000. Among the number are ſeveral officers of diſtinction.

American Army.		British Army.	
7 officers killed,		Dead on the field rank and file,	245
17 ditto wounded,		Officers,	4
42 rank and file killed,		Priſoners,	117
124 wounded.		Wounded,	1255
		Deſerted,	1522
190			3133

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Yeſterday morning the crew of the Mermaid Britiſh frigate, lately drove on ſhore near Cape Henlopen, were brought to this city under guard.

A few days ago the French Fleet, commanded by the Count D'Eſtaing, ſailed for Rhode-Iſland.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated March 18.

"Monſieur de Berenger, Chargé des Affairs of France, was this morning in conference with the Preſident of the week, and the principal Members of Government. It was reported the ſame day that he had declared to them, that in purſuance of the ſentiments of affection and friendſhip which the King his maſter entertained for the Republic of the United Provinces of Holland, of which he was diſpoſed to give them proofs on all occaſions, his Majeſty had charged him to communicate to their High Mightineſſes, that the United States of North-America, which are in full poſſeſſion of the Independence declared by their act of the 4th of July, 1776, having propoſed to his Majeſty to conſolidate by a formal treaty thoſe connexions which had began to take place between the two nations, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries had ſigned a treaty of friendſhip and commerce. He added, that the two contracting parties had taken care not to ſtipulate any excluſive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States had reſerved the liberty of treating with all nations upon the ſame principles of equality and reciprocity. We are aſſured that he had alſo informed their High Mightineſſes that the King, to give a new proof to the Court of London of the candor of his character, had informed them of this event, and that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambaſſador in England, had orders to preſent a declaration to this effect to the Britiſh Miniſter.

" Thus has France become, under Louis the ſixteenth, the friend of the Thirteen United States of America, as it was, under Henry the fourth, of the United Provinces of the Low Countries."

Extract from a letter, dated Camp near White-Plain, July 22d, 1778.

" Yeſterday and this day fifteen chaſſeurs came over to us with their horſes and arms. Major Nevil is juſt now arrived at Head-Quarters from the ſound, and brings the agreeable news of the capture of 27 ſail of Britiſh veſſels: It is not yet known whether they are tranſports or armed veſſels - doubtleſs part of both."

Extract of a letter from Boſton dated July 15, 1778.

" There has been lately taken, by a Salem privateer of 20 tons, a veſſel for Quebec; the amount of the invoice is 30,000l. ſterling. She has not arrived yet, but is hourly expected, the privateer having parted with her only three days ago, and no cruizers on the coaſt that we hear of."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated July 16.

" We have had reports here, for ſeveral days paſt, that the enemy at Newport are removing their heavy artillery and ſtores on board the ſhipping, and that they are ſoon to evacuate that place, but I cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report.

" By a perſon lately from Halifax, we have advice, that the tories and refugees there are in a miſerable ſituation, ſuffering inſult and abuſe from thoſe who promiſed them protection, in addition to the miſeries that attend poverty; and by late advices from England, the like wretches there are in the ſame or worſe ſituation, and all of them are deſirous of returning, and it is ſaid ſome are determined to come to New England, and hazard every puniſhment, ſo as their lives are ſpared. It is ſaid their prime agent, Hutchinſon, has fled from England to Holland."

To GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE, *one of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, on his late letters and offers to bribe certain eminent characters in America, and threatening afterwards to appeal to the public.*

WHEN Satan firſt from Heaven's bright region fell,
And fix'd the gloomy monarchy of hell,
Sin then was honeſt; Pride led on the tribe;
No Devil receiv'd—no Devil propos'd a bribe:
But each infernal, while he fought, abhorr'd
The meaner mongrel arts of ſap and fraud;
Brave in his guilt, he rais'd his daring arm,
And ſcorn'd the heavens, unleſs obtain'd by ſtorm.

But Britain—Oh! how painful 'tis to tell!
Commits a ſin that makes a bluſh in hell;
Low in the ruins of demoliſh'd pride
She baſely ſkulks to conquer with a bribe,
And when detected in the rank offence,
Throws out a threat—to turn King's evidence.

Yet while we ſcorn the lure, deſpiſe the plan,
We feel an angry ſorrow at the man;
Was there no wretch, whoſe cold unkindl'd mind
Ne'er knew one gen'rous paſſion for mankind,
Whoſe hackney'd ſoul, the purchaſe of a pound,
No guilt could blacken and no ſhame confound?
No ſlave to act the dirty work—and ſpare,
From men of ſentiment, the painful tear?

Muſt Johnſtone be the man? Muſt he, whoſe tongue
Such able peals of elocution rung,
Whoſe tow'ring genius ſeem'd at times to riſe,
And mix a kindred fervor with the ſkies,
Whoſe pointed judgment, and connected ſenſe,
Gave weight to wit, and worth to eloquence;
Muſt he, Oh ſhame to genius! be the firſt
To practiſe arts himſelf ſo loudly curſt?
Muſt he exhibit to a laughing mob,
A turn coat patriot conquer'd by a jobb;
And prove from under his adult'rous pen
How few are juſt of all the ſons of men?

When the ſad echo of St. Pulchre's bell
Tolls to the carted wretch, a laſt farewell,*
Or when the tyrant ſees the lifted ſteel,
They feel thoſe pains which Johnſtone ought to feel.
Man may a while in infamy ſurvive,
And by deception think himſelf alive,
But time will prove to his eternal ſhame
He dies in earneſt who outlives his fame.

Of PITT † *and* YOU *this contraſt may be ſaid,*
The dead is living; and the living dead.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1778.

* *A Bell near Newgate in London, which is always tolled when the criminals paſs by for execution.*

† *Late accounts from Europe mention the death of this* honeſt, *though* haughty *and* ambitious *ſtateſman; and though his principles reſpecting America cannot be juſtified either by ſound policy or univerſal benevolence, yet, even his enemies muſt allow that he had a ſoul too noble for bribery and corruption.*

WE give to our readers from the South Carolina Gazette, the following piece, containing inſtructions ſent by Congreſs to their Commiſſioners in France and other Courts of Europe, December 30, 1776. It may depended upon as authentic, though it made its firſt appearance in the Engliſh news-papers in the latter end of the year 1777.

Our readers having here an unexpected opportunity of ſeeing what was never intended to be publiſhed, will obſerve the inflexible firmneſs of Congreſs, at a time, when our affairs had the moſt diſcouraging appearance, and which Governor Johnſtone alludes to, when he writes in one of his letters, lately publiſhed, " Do not think Great-Britain is ſo low; remember ſhe never can be lower than you were at Trenton." We are far from thinking with him that our cauſe was ſo low at that time, as to any proſpect of the Engliſh conquering America, and we find, the Congreſs, who well knew the condition and reſources of the country, had no ſuch apprehenſions. What the Engliſh could command even then, was but a ſpeck to the extent and a trifle to the ſtrength of North-America. The preſent Britiſh Commiſſioners however may if they pleaſe, infer from it, how abſurd it is to expect that the Congreſs will at this time give up the independence of the United States, when they acted ſo different a part in circumſtances much leſs proſperous. A correſpondent communicates to us another anecdote, that at the time when theſe inſtructions were drawn, Congreſs was ſtrongly preſſed to offer to the French an excluſive right to our trade, at leaſt in ſome branches of it, or for a limited time, or alſo to enter into a league offenſive and defenſive with France, but they nobly refuſed to do either the one or the other, declaring that they would maintain their independence, and they would be independent of the whole earth.

In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT Commiſſioners be ſent to the Courts of Vienna, France, Spain, Pruſſia, and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

That the ſeveral Commiſſioners of the United States be inſtructed to aſſure the reſpective courts, that notwithſtanding the artful and inſidious endeavours of the Court of Great Britain to repreſent the Congreſs and inhabitants of theſe States to the European powers, as having a diſpoſition again to ſubmit to the ſovereignty of the Crown of Great Britain, it is their determination, at all events, to maintain their independence.

That the Commiſſioners be reſpectively directed to uſe every means in their power, to procure the aſſiſtance of the Emperor of Germany, and of their moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Pruſſian Majeſties, for preventing Pruſſian, German, and other foreign troops, from being ſent to North-America, for hoſtile purpoſes againſt the United States, and for obtaining a recall of thoſe already ſent.

That his moſt chriſtian Majeſty be induced if poſſible, to aſſiſt the United States in the preſent war with Great-Britain, by attacking the electorate of Hanover, or any part of the dominions of Great-Britain in Europe, the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies.

That the Commiſſioners be further empowered to ſtipulate with the Court of France, that all the trade between the United States, and the Weſt-India Iſlands, ſhall be carried on by veſſels, either belonging to the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or theſe States, each having liberty to carry on ſuch trade.

That the Commiſſioners be likewiſe inſtructed to aſſure his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that ſhould his forces be employed in conjunction with the United States, to exclude his Britannick Majeſty from any ſhare of the cod fiſhery of America, by reducing the iſlands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and that ſhips of war be furniſhed when required, by the United States to reduce Nova Scotia, the fiſhery ſhall be enjoyed equally and in common, by the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, provided the province of Nova Scotia, Iſland of Cape Breton, and the remaining part of Newfoundland, be annexed to the territory and government of the United States.

That ſhould the propoſals made as above, be inſufficient to produce the propoſed declaration of war, and the Commiſſioners are convinced, that it cannot otherwiſe be accompliſhed, they muſt aſſure his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that ſuch of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, as in the courſe of the war, ſhall be reduced by the united force of France and theſe States, ſhall be yielded an abſolute property to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. The United States engage, on timely notice, to furniſh, at the expence of the ſaid States, and deliver at ſome convenient port or ports, in the ſaid States, proviſions for carrying on an expedition againſt the ſaid iſlands, to the amount of two millions of dollars, and ſix frigates, mounting not leſs than twenty four guns each, manned and fitted for ſea; and to render any other aſſiſtance which may be in their power, as become good allies.

That the Commiſſioners for the Courts of France and Spain conſult together, and prepare a treaty of commerce and alliance, as nearly as may be, ſimilar to the firſt propoſed to the Court of France, and not inconſiſtent therewith, nor diſagreeable to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to be propoſed to the Court of Spain, adding thereto:

That if his Catholic Majeſty will join with the United States in a war with Great Britain, they will aſſiſt in reducing to the poſſeſſion of Spain, the town and harbour of Penſacola; and will, provided it ſhall be true that his Portugueſe Majeſty has inſultingly expelled the veſſels of theſe States from his ports, or has confiſcated ſuch veſſels, declare war againſt the ſaid King, if that meaſure ſhall be agreeable to, and ſupported by, the Courts of France and Spain.

That the Commiſſioners for the Court of Berlin conſult with the Commiſſioners at the Court of France, and prepare ſuch treaty or treaties of friendſhip and commerce to be propoſed to the King of Pruſſia, as ſhall not be diſagreeable to their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary of the Congreſs.
By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

To be SOLD for CASH,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of land containing twenty-three acres, on which is a good houſe, part ſtone and part log, four rooms on a floor, a beautiful garden, ſix or ſeven acres of meadow, and ſix acres of woodland, all under good fence; ten or eleven waggon loads of hay of firſt crop, a good ſpring draw-well, barn and ſtable, room for ſeven or eight horſes, a young orchard and a variety of cherry trees: It is ſituated at a croſs road about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and would be very ſuitable for any public buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be further ſatisfied by applying to JOHN THORNBER, the corner of Coombe's alley, in Front-ſtreet, or THOMAS DARRAGH, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS ſeveral ill-diſpoſed perſons have inſinuated that the ſubſcriber inliſted men for the Britiſh troops, when they were in poſſeſſion of this city, which inſinuation is entirely falſe and groundleſs, as the ſubſcriber is not ſo very low of ſtature or ſlow of ſpeech, but what he muſt have been both ſeen and heard by the inhabitants of this city when ſo doing:—He would therefore be glad that any perſon who can prove that he enliſted men, or did any other thing for the ſervice of the Britiſh troops during the time of their being in this city, would appear and prove their aſſertions.

Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, DAVID COPELAND.
July 28, 1778.

CAME to the place of Mrs. Turner, on the Ridge Road, near the Three mile Stone, now rented by the ſubſcriber, two HORSES, one a black, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old with a white ſpot in his forehead. The other a dun, the ſame heighth and age as the former, with a bald face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

July 25. THOMAS SHAW.

PROCLAMATION.

ALL DESERTERS from the Pennſylvania State Navy Fleet, ſince their retreat above the city of Philadelphia, that do return and deliver themſelves up to me, or any Officer of the ſaid fleet, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſhall have full pardon.

JOHN HAZELWOOD, C.P.F.
Philadelphia, July 26.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling-houſe of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, deceaſed, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſale to begin on the fifth day of Auguſt, being the fourth day of the week, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold,)

THE remaining part of his ſtock in trade, conſiſting chiefly of manufactured pewter, tin, copper, braſs and iron wares, amongſt which are, diſhes, plates, tankards, mugs, tea pots, meaſures, candle moulds, black jacks, tea caniſters, funnels, tea kettles, coffee pots, ſauce pans, chafing diſhes, candleſticks, braſs cocks, gimblets, augers, buckles, ſnuffers, ſnuff boxes, ſcale beams; alſo bar and ſheet lead, iron wire, rivets, tacks, a variety of tin plate workers Tools, and a few pieces of Holland and Britannias, with ſundry other Dry Goods.

JUST OPENED, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail,
By JOHN LEVINS,
In Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry Alley,

A LARGE aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are the following Goods, viz. broad-cloths, trimmings, Bengals, harebines, camblets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, checks, ſtriped Hollands, printed jeanets, ſtriped camblets, black ſtocks, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, Perſians of different colours, pelongs, ſattins, taffeties, black modes, kenting handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, ribbands of all colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, catgut, kenting and gauzes, thread and cotton ſtockings, raw ſilk ditto, fine Scotch thread, coloured ditto, ſilk and worſted knee garters, watch ſtrings, worſted ſtockings, bindings, ſilk ferreting, drillings, felt hats, garters, tapes and laces, buckles, ſciſſars and thimbles, ivory and horn combs, ſhoemakers pincers, gimlets and corkſcrews, portmanteau locks, cutteau and pen knives, ſheep ſheers, ſtock buckles, gilt buttons, pound pins and needles, pins by the packet, muſtard, mens ſhoes, ink powder, playing cards, mock garnets, pearl beads, necklaces, ſpelling-books, primers, pocket-books, orderly books, receipt ditto, wafers, congo tea in caniſters, bohea tea in barrels; good proof whiſkey by the hogſhead, barrel, or ſmaller quantity, for thirty-two ſhillings and ſix-pence per gallon.

Alſo Silk Stockings, Gloves and Mits, white and coloured. 4 w.

Norrington, July 24, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Townſhips of Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Blockly and Kingſeſſing, that an APPEAL will be held at the houſe of William Stadleman, in Blockly Townſhip, for the fourth and fifth Claſſes of Militia, on the 31ſt day of July inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

2 w. SAMUEL DEWEES, Sub-Lieutenant.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred acres of land, ſituate on the head of Swan Creek, about five miles beyond Suſquehanna Lower Ferry, on the road leading from thence to Harford Town. There are about three hundred acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; between three and four hundred acres of low-land meadow may be made. A ſaw-mill and griſt-mill adjoining the ſame will be ſold either ſeparate or together with it. For particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM HALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land and make known the terms of ſale. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN about twenty-ſix years of age; he underſtands farming and driving a team. His preſent owner has no employ for him. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of about 90 acres, 16 miles from Philadelphia: Alſo, a LIGHT WAGGON. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, four doors above Third ſtreet, a Cargo of GOODS, conſiſting of

COARSE and fine woollens, friezes, caſimers, ſilk and cotton ſtockings, callimancoes, camblets, ratines, ſerges, brown hollands, gauzes, pins and needles, &c. &c. Alſo, ſome aloes and camphor.

TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW TYBOUT,
At his houſe in Cheſnut ſtreet,

A FEW pipes of coniac brandy of an excellent quality, green and bohea tea, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, table knives and forks, a few pieces blue broadcloths with trimmings, checks and ſtripes, needles and pins, blue ſilk damaſks, mens and youths pumps and ſhoes, deer ſkins, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A CHARIOT, a PHÆTON, and pair of HORSES; likewiſe a genteel SADDLE HORSE. Any perſon having the whole, or either of the above, to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,
As HOUSE-KEEPER,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer. 1 w.

TAKEN UP, on Monday the 20th inſt. (July) a roan MARE, about thirteen hands high. The owner, by applying to ABRAHAM LEECH, at Frankford, proving his property and paying charges, may have the ſaid Mare again.

Whereas England will have to pay not only the frightful debt which the preſent war muſt unavoidably occaſion, but alſo her former immenſe debts, or at leaſt the intereſt thereof. In the mean while, America is enriching herſelf by prizes taken from the Britiſh trade, more than ſhe could formerly do by all her commerce under the ſhackles and reſtrictions of Britiſh monopoly. On the other hand, Great Britain is impoveriſhed by the loſs of that monopoly and the diminution of her revenues, and is conſequently leſs able to diſcharge the debt ſhe is now inconſiderately augmenting.

5. *With regard to better proſpects hereafter.* Great-Britain has none. Her iſlands are ſurrounded by the ocean, and ſhe has no new lands to cultivate except ſome few woods and parks. She cannot therefore improve in agriculture. And with regard to population, inſtead of her inhabitants multiplying by an increaſe of the means of ſubſiſtance, they are daily diminiſhing by the progreſs of luxury, and the greater difficulty of houſekeeping, which naturally diſcourages the inhabitants from entering into early marriages. Thus Great-Britain will have fewer citizens to bear their ſhare in paying the public debts, and this ſmaller number will at the ſame time be poorer. America, on the contrary, beſides her lands already improved, poſſeſſes a very extenſive and almoſt unbounded country, which may in time be cultivated. The lands at preſent under cultiva ion daily improve in value by the labour of the farmer and planter, at the ſame time that the number of the inhabitants are increaſing and the people which even now double their number by natural propagation every twenty five years, will increaſe ſtill faſter by the acceſſion of foreigneas, ſo long as there is land to be given to new families. So that every twenty years the inhabitants will be doubled, who will be jointly bound for the payment of the debts of the country, and theſe inhabitants becoming richer, will more eaſily bear their proportion of the public burden.

6. But to proceed to their care and prudence in the management of their common affairs, and the advantage to be obtained by a good uſe of the intended loan. It ought to be obſerved, that the Americans are a people chiefly employed in agriculture. Thoſe engaged in trade or fiſhery are but few in number, compared with the whole body of the people. They have heretofore always managed the affairs of their ſeveral governments with prudence, avoiding wars, and all vain and expenſive projects, and confining themſelves to their peaceful occupations, which, conſidering the extenſiveneſs of their unimproved lands, will find them employment for ages to come. The caſe is different with England. Always reſtleſs, ambitious, covetous, wicked and quarrelſome, ſhe is half her time engaged in one war or another, and always at an expence which is infinitely greater than any advantage ſhe can derive from thence, if ſhe ſucceeded to her utmoſt wiſhes. Thus in 1739 ſhe engaged in a war with Spain, to obtain the payment of a debt of about Ninety five Thouſand Pounds, which would hardly amount to four pence a head on the whole nation. That war coſt her Forty Millions Sterling, and 50,000 men; and ſhe concluded a peace without obtaining the ſatisfaction deſired. There is ſcarce a nation in Europe, on which ſhe has not made war on one frivolous pretence or another. By which means ſhe has imprudently accumulated a debt, which has brought her to the brink of national bankruptcy. But the moſt imprudent of all her wars is, that ſhe is now carrying on againſt America, with which, only by a juſt and equitable conduct, ſhe might have preſerved, for ages, an advantageous connexion. She is acting in this reſpect like a mad merchant, who beats every man that paſſes his door, in order to compel him to walk into his ſtore and purchaſe his goods, America will not ſubmit to this treatment till ſhe is ruined, and being ruined, her cuſtom is not worth a farthing. Nevertheleſs, to accompliſh this end, England is increaſing her national debt, and ruining herſelf. On the other hand, America has nothing in view but to eſtabliſh her liberty, and a freedom of trade that will be beneficial to all Europe, while, in the mean time, the abolition of that monopoly, to which ſhe has hitherto been ſubject, will procure her a profit, ſufficient to defray the debt ſhe contracts for executing this purpoſe.

7. Laſtly, with regard to upright conduct, and honeſty in diſcharging debts, we have obſerved in the firſt article the punctuality with which America diſcharged her public debt. The general character of the Americans in this reſpect is evident, from the honeſty with which they have paid their private debts in England, ſince the commencement of the preſent war. It is true, there were ſome pretended politicians, who propoſed to ſtop payment till the reſtoration of peace. They alledged that in the ordinary courſe of commerce and the uſual credit given, there was always a ſtanding debt, equal to ten months trade; that the trade of the colonies being five millions ſterling a year, the debt muſt amount to ſeven millions and a half; that the payment of this debt to the Engliſh merchants would relieve Great-Britain from the embarraſſment to which it was propoſed to reduce her by a ſtoppage of trade: For, ſaid they, if the merchants receive their money without freſh orders for goods, they will either put it into the public funds, or employ manufacturers, in order to lay up a ſtock of goods which they will have ready to ſell ſooner or later to the Americans, who will ſtand in need of them at the expected reconciliation. By which means they would ſupport the public credit, and prevent the clamours of the manufacturers againſt the miniſtry. But to this it was anſwered, that the injuſtice of the miniſtry ought not to be revenged upon the merchants, who were friends to America; that credit flows from private engagements, entered into with aſſurance of good faith; that theſe engagements ought to be held ſacred, and faithfully executed; that whatever public advantage might be expected from a breach of private faith, ſuch a breach was unjuſt, and would in the end be found to be impolitic, as honeſty is upon the whole the beſt policy. Upon this principle the propoſal was unanimouſly rejected; and although the Engliſh have continued the war againſt the Americans, with unparalleled barbarity; burning their defenceleſs towns in the middle of winter, and arming the ſavages againſt them, the debt has been punctually paid; and the merchants of London declared in Parliament, and muſt declare to all the world, that from the experience they have had of the conduct of the Americans, they never entertained, before the war, any ſuſpicion of a want of fidelity on their part, and that ſince the war, they have been fully convinced the good opinion they entertained of them was well founded. England, on the other hand, a corrupt, extravagant and ruined nation, ſees herſelf immerſed in a debt which ſhe can never diſcharge, and yet goes on fooliſhly and wickedly, plunging herſelf ſtill deeper and deeper, without any hope of ſatisfying her creditors, or any proſpect of diſengaging herſelf by any other means than that of a national bankruptcy.

Theſe conſiderations being well weighed, it evidently appears, conſidering the general induſtry, frugality, riches, prudence and virtue of America, that ſhe is a much ſafer debtor than Great-Britain.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, the following Veſſels and their Cargoes, viz.

BRIG Induſtry, burthen about one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory, and cargo conſiſting of 1700 buſhels of beſt Turks-Iſland ſalt: The ſloop Speedwell, burthen fifty tons, and her cargo conſiſting of ſixty tierces of rice and ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco: The Polly's Adventure, a ſloop of about thirty tons burthen, and her cargo conſiſting of one hundred and ſixty barrels of flour.

On Wedneſday the 29th, at Cheſnut Neck, will be ſold, the following Veſſels, viz. The brig Carolina Packet, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory: The brig Speedwell, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The brig Prince Frederick, burthen two hundred and thirty tons, with her tackle, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Jenny, burthen ninety tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory: The ſloop Canaſter, burthen ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. per inventory. The above veſſels are compleatly found and ready for ſea. It is expected the money will be paid on delivery of veſſels or cargoes.

JOSEPH BALL.
NATHANIEL NICHOLS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
At the Borough of Cheſter,

THE entire CARGOES of the ſhip Charlotte and ſnow Bonnet, prizes taken by the fleet under the command of his Excellency the Count d' Eſtaing.

The ſale to begin on Wedneſday the 29 h inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till the whole is ſold.

The Cargoes conſiſt of the following Articles;
109 mahogany plank and boards,
64 ditto ſmall pieces of ſcantling,
32 caſks of indigo, large and ſmall,
57 ¾ hogſheads of tobacco,
92 caſks of train oil,
12 barrels of turpentine,
12 barrels of tar,
62 hogſheads of molaſſes,
2 pieces of ivory, or elephants jaws,
13 packs of deer-ſkins,
1 barrel and 2 kegs of tortoiſe ſhell,
A quantity of logwood, Brazil or redwood, and lignum vitæ,
457 barrels of turpentine,
137 hogſheads of tobacco.

N. B. All purchaſers at theſe ſales are to pay READY MONEY; on that account the goods will be ſold in ſmall allotments.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
At public vendue, on Wedneſday, the fifth of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Franklin Park, in Wellenborough Townſhip, on Ancocus Creek, near Burlington,

A VALUABLE ſtock of CATTLE, conſiſting of milch cows, oxen, ſteers, heifers, &c. likewiſe mares, colts and ſheep.

N. B. A handſome four-wheel Carriage, upon ſteel ſprings, to be diſpoſed of the ſame day.

BALDWIN WAKE.

TO BE SOLD,
A Very elegant POST-COACH, lined with flowered ſilk velvet. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore, July 6, 1778.
On SATURDAY, the firſt of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the Coffee-Houſe, the ſouth-weſt corner of Market and South-ſtreets,

THE lot, houſe and wharves, ſituated on Fell's Point, late the property of Captain George Patten, deceaſed; the houſe is large, ſtrong and ſecure, the lower floors fit for the reception of grain, flour or tobacco; one of the wharves lately framed and filled, and much accuſtomed for veſſels to load, unload and heave down at, the other wharf principally uſed as a lumber yard, for which purpoſe it is very convenient: The ſituation and advantages of this very valuable lot is ſo well known, that a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary; the whole ſubject to a ſmall yearly ground-rent. Twelve months credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with intereſt and ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and a good title made to the premiſes, by

NATHANIEL SMITH,
6 w. DAVID STEWART, } Adminiſtrators.

On Saturday the 8th of Auguſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold, by public vendue,

A LOT of ground, ſituate at Point-Pleaſant, 100 feet on Front ſtreet, and extending into the river Delaware; a wharf the full front of the Lot; a large brick building erected for a diſtillery may be refitted for the ſame uſe, or altered into four commodious tenements. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at the upper end of Second-ſtreet continued. W. MASTERS.

WAS taken up in June laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a BAY HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, age unknown, but ſuppoſed to be upwards of 20 years; he has a large ſtar, has the ſpavin in both hind legs, and ſeems to be otherwiſe unſound. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away in one month from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences.

July 20, 1778. JOHN JOHNSON.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,
In Water-ſtreet, the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for SALE,
SCOTCH SNUFF, and manufactured TOBACCO, of the firſt quality. 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near North Wales Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia county, on the 7th of May laſt, two grey HORSES.—The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharples, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 5th of May laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, and thought to be eight or nine years old. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOHN SHARPLES.

CAME to the ſtables of Elizabeth Sutter, in Strawberry Alley, a bright bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, 6 years old, and low in fleſh. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have him, by applying to the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper in Strawberry Alley, and paying the charges.

N. B. The ſaid Elizabeth Sutter keeps Entertainment for Man and Horſe. ELIZABETH SUTTER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on Thurſday night the 9th inſtant, (July,) a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, with a long mane, five years old, her tail has been dock'd, but appears as though it never had been, trots altogether and is half blooded, has a ſmall white ſpot high on the near buttock, and is ſhod all round. Alſo, a bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, near ten years old, paces intirely, has a ſmall lump occaſioned by the horn of a cow on the near buttock. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid by the ſubſcriber for each of them, and charges if brought home, WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or STOLEN from Camp at the Valley Forge, on the 18th of June laſt, a grey HORSE, about four feet eight inches high, eight years old, and branded on the near buttock R. a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr. JONATHAN PRITCHARD, near the Yellow Springs, in Cheſter County, or to the ſubſcriber with the army, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Adj.
10th Virginia Reg. 2d Brigade.

July 14, 1778.
CAME to the plantation whereon JACOB LOSCH now liveth, in Lower Merion Townſhip, about a week ago, a black HORSE, with a blaze down his face, fifteen hands high, ſtrong made, appears to be of middle age. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM LONG, in Bucks County, ſome time in September laſt, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and paces, and is ſuppoſed to belong to ſome perſon in the army. The owner by applying to me, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 3d P. Reg.

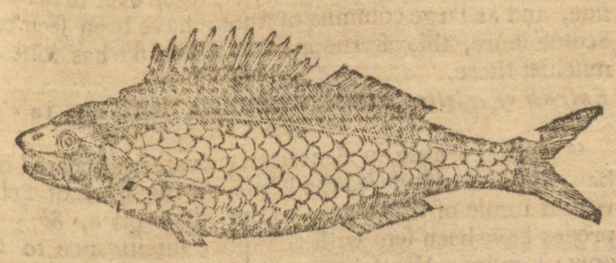
PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]



FISHING TACKLE

Of all ſorts, for uſe of either SEA or RIVER, made and ſold by

EDWARD POLE,

(For caſh only) in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

RED cedar, dogwood and other fiſhing rods, of various ſorts and ſizes, either plain or ringed; hair, ſilk and hemp lines, either for fly, trolling, layout or bottom fiſhing, all ready fitted; deepſeas for ſea or river, compleat; trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork floats, with either gooſe or ſwan quills; ſilk worms gut; weed or Indian graſs; leads of various patterns; bell kerby and common fiſh-hooks of all ſizes, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair or Indian graſs; caſting, minnew, landing and ſcoop nets, &c. &c. &c.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleaſure in the fiſhing way, either to Black Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed with any kind of tackle, at a very ſhort notice.

N. B. As he has a general aſſortment of the very beſt kind of Fiſhing Tackle, he flatters himſelf he is able to ſerve the public with better Tackle and on as low terms as any other in the city.

To be ſold, a large frame building with eight ſaſh windows, forty feet long, ſituate in Penn-ſtreet, near Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's. Alſo a ſilver-ſmith's large glaſs caſe.

Gentlemen fitting out privateers may be furniſhed with a number of articles in the military way.

London-Britain, July 25, 1778.

WHEREAS a certain —— JONES did, on the 24th inſt. (July) purchaſe from the ſubſcriber a black Mare, three years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter; in paying for which creature he gave me counterfeit Continental dollars. He is of a fair complexion, his hair inclining to the ſandy, about five feet nine inches high, ſuppoſed to be about 21 or 22 years of age. Whoever ſecures ſaid Jones and the mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward. THOMAS CRAWFORD

TO BE SOLD,

THE ſloop JOANNA, now lying at Salem. Inventory to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia. For terms apply to THOMAS EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, or Capt. HOPPER, at Salem, New-Jerſey.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 8th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a long buſhy tail, a ſmall mark on his right ſide, paces and trots, has had a hurt on his back, no ſtar in the forehead, two white hind feet, and ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, from MARY SWIZER.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the beginning of September laſt, a brown HORSE, about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the right hind buttock HW, and a white ſpot on his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN EGERSDORFF.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE piece of land, containing twenty-four acres, whereon is a compleat bleach-yard, waſh-mill, and other conveniences for carrying on the bleaching buſineſs, with about eight acres of good watered meadow, ſix acres with young bearing orchard: The land is ſituated near Germantown, and bounded on Church Lane, part of it high and airy, ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. Alſo a one-acre lot, ſituated near John Vanderen's mill, with a fine front on the Wiſſahickon road and on the river Schuylkill. A draft of ſaid land may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe on Saturday the fifteenth of Auguſt next, if not ſold before, and due attendance will be given by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. Said COLEMAN has for ſale, a good MARE, fit for ſaddle or gears.

STOLEN

Laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the Red Lyon,

THREE MARES, one about fourteen hands and an inch high, ſix years old, lately ſhod before, of a light brown colour, with a blaze down her face, a curly mane and tail. Another about fourteen and a half hands high, of a dark brown colour, with a ſmall blaze down her face, no ſhoes on, three years old laſt ſpring. The other about thirteen and a half hands high, of a black colour, with a large blaze down her face, turning to one ſide, has ſhoes on her off feet, four years old; all three paces, trots and gallops. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or in proportion for either of them, and for the thief TWENTY DOLLARS, paid by

July 22. THOMAS EVANS.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, a white MARE, thirteen and a half hands high, with a halbert brand on her near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FAUSTER.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the tenth inſt. (July) a Dutch LAD, about thirteen years of age, who is now ſick, ſuppoſed to have ran away from his maſter: He ſays his name is Adam Kiſley, and that his maſter's name is Baltez Kinſley, and that he lives in Race ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, Philadelphia. His maſter is deſired to apply, pay charges and take him home. CHARLES HUFTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *July 20.*

Since our laſt, many of the diſtreſſed Refugees from the Wyoming ſettlement on the Suſquehannah, who eſcaped the general maſſacre of the inhabitants, have paſſed this way, from whom we have collected the following account, viz.

PREVIOUS to the narrative, it may be neceſſary to inform ſome of our readers, that this ſettlement was made by the people of Connecticut, on a grant of lands purchaſed by the inhabitants of that colony, under ſanction of the government, of the Indian proprietors; and that theſe lands falling within the limits of the Pennſylvania claim, a *diſpute* concerning the right, has ariſen, between the two governments, and proceeded to frequent acts of hoſtility. When it was at a heighth that threatened the diſturbance of the other governments, Congreſs interpoſed, by whoſe recommendation and authority, the deciſion of the diſpute was ſuſpended, till that with Great Britain, equally intereſting to every American State, was concluded, when there might be more leiſure to attend to the other, and conſider the juſtice of each claim.

On this footing the diſpute has lain dormant for two or three years; the inhabitants lived happily and the ſettlements increaſed, conſiſting of eight townſhips, viz. Lackewana, Exeter, Kingſton, Wilkeſborough, Plymouth, Nanticoak, Huntington, and Salem, each containing five miles ſquare. The ſix lower townſhips were pretty full of inhabitants, the two upper ones had comparatively but few, thinly ſcattered. The lands are exceeding good, beautifully ſituated along both ſides of the Suſquehanna, navigable for flat bottomed boats, and produced immenſe quantities of grain of all ſorts, roots, fruits, hemp, flax, &c. and ſtock of all kinds in abundance. The ſettlement had lately ſupplied the Continental army with 3000 buſhels of grain, and the ground was loaded with the moſt promiſing crops of every kind. The ſettlement included upwards of a thouſand families, which had furniſhed our army with a thouſand ſoldiers, beſides the garriſons of four forts, in the townſhips of Lockewana, Exeter, Kingſton and Wilkeſbury. One of theſe forts was garriſoned by upwards of four hundred ſoldiers, chiefly of the militia, the principal officers in which were Colonels Denniſon, and Zebulon Butler.

The Tories and Indians had given ſome diſturbance to theſe ſettlements laſt year, before Gen. Harkemer's battle at Oneida Creek, near Fort Stanwix, and our ſkirmiſhes ſoon after with parties of the enemy at and near Schohary, when they were diſperſed, and the Tories concealed themſelves among our different ſettlements; the people here remained undiſturbed during the reſt of the year.——

ABOUT this time the inhabitants having diſcovered that many of theſe villanous Tories who had ſtirred up the Indians, and been with them in fighting againſt us, were within the ſettlements, 27 of them were, in January laſt, taken up and ſecured. Of theſe, 18 were ſent to Connecticut, the reſt, after being detained ſome time, and examined, were for want of ſufficient evidence ſet at liberty; they immediately joined the enemy, and became active in raiſing in the Indians, a ſpirit of hoſtility againſt us. This diſpoſition ſoon after began to appear, in the behaviour of the Tories and Indians, which gave the people apprehenſions of danger, and occaſioned ſome preparations for defence.

The people had frequent intimation that the Indians had ſome miſchievous deſign againſt them, but their fears were ſomewhat abated by the ſeeming ſolicitude of the Indians to preſerve peace; they ſent down at different times, ſeveral parties with declarations of their peaceable diſpoſition toward us, and to requeſt the like on our part towards them. They were always diſmiſſed with aſſurances that there was no deſign to diſturb them. But one of thoſe Indians getting drunk, ſaid, he and the other meſſengers, were only ſent to amuſe the people in the ſettlement, but that the Indians intended as ſoon as they were in order, to attack them. On this the Indian men were confined, and the women ſent back with a flag. In March, appearances became more alarming, and the ſcattered families ſettled for 30 miles up the river, were collected and brought into the more populous parts. In April and May, ſtrolling parties of Indians and Tories, about 30 and under in a company, made frequent incurſions into the ſettlement, robbing and plundering the inhabitants, of proviſion, grain and live ſtock. In June, ſeveral perſons being at work on a farm, from which, the tory inhabitants had gone to the enemy, were attacked, and one man of them killed; ſoon after, a woman (Wife of one of the 27 Tories before mentioned) was killed, with her five children, by a party of theſe Tories and Indians, who plundered the houſe of every thing they could take away, and deſtroyed the reſt.

On the 1ſt inſtant, (July) the whole body of the enemy, conſiſting, it is ſuppoſed, of near 1600, (about 300 of whom were thought to be Indians, under their own chiefs, the reſt, Tories, painted like them, except their officers, who were dreſſed like regulars) the whole under the command of Col. John Butler, (a Connecticut tory, and couſin to Col. Zebulon Butler, the ſecond in command in the ſettlement) came down near the upper fort, but concealed the greateſt part of their number, here they had a ſkirmiſh with the inhabitants, who took and killed two Indians, and loſt ten of their own men, three of whom they afterwards found, killed, ſcalped and mangled in the moſt inhuman manner.

Thurſday, July 2. The enemy appeared on the mountains, back of Kingſton, where the women and children then fled into the fort. Moſt of the garriſon of Exeter fort were Tories, who treacherouſly gave it up to the enemy. The ſame night, after a little reſiſtance, they took Lackewana fort, killed Squire Jenkins and his family, with ſeveral others, in a barbarous manner, and made priſoners of moſt of the women and children; a ſmall number only eſcaped.

Friday, July 3. This morning Col. Zebulon Butler, leaving a ſmall number to guard the fort (Wilkeſbury) croſſed the river with about 400 men, and marched into Kingſton fort. The enemy ſent in a flag, demanding a ſurrender of the fort in two hours. Col. Butler anſwered he ſhould not ſurrender, but was ready to receive them. They ſent in a ſecond flag demanding an immediate ſurrender, otherwiſe that the fort ſhould be ſtormed, plundered and burnt, with all its contents, in a few hours—and ſaid that they had with them 300 men. Col. Zebulon Butler propoſed a parley, which being agreed to, a place in Kingſton was appointed for the meeting, to which Col. Zebulon Butler repaired with 400 men, well armed, but finding no body there, he proceeded to the foot of the

[*For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

PARIS, *March* 9.

STATE of the SPANISH NAVY.

The figures on the right shew the number of guns.

SHIPS of the LINE.

FIRST RATE.

La Trinité	112	Le St. Charles	80
Le Phénix	80	Le St. Ferdinand	80
La Foudre	80	Le St. Nicolas	80
Le St. Louis	80		

SECOND RATE.

Le S. Jean Népomucene	70	Le Diligent	70
Le S. François d'Assise	70	Le Velusco	70
Le S. Pascal	70	Le S. Janvier	70
Le S. Augustin	70	La Ste. Isabelle	70
La Galice	70	Le S. Isidore	70
La Princesse	70	Le S. Julien	70
L'Afrique	70	Le S. Laurent	70
L'Orient	70	Le S. Dominique	70
Le Puissant	70	Le S. François de Paule	70
L'Arrogant	70	Le S. Joseph	70
Le Sérieux	70	Le S. Paul	70
Le Gaillard	70	Le S. Pierre	70
Le Magnanime	70	Le S. Joachim	70
Le Brillant	70	Le S. Jean Baptiste	70
Le Ferme	70	Le S. Gabriel	70
L'Atlas	70	L'Ange Gardien	70
Le Vainqueur	70	Le S. Michel	70
Le Guerrier	70	Le S. Eugene	70
Le Monarque	70	Le S. Damase	70
L'Heureux	70	Le S. Raphaël	70
Le Triumphant	70		

THIRD RATE.

Le Dragon	64	Le Péruvien	60
L'Espagne	64	Le S. Raimond	60
Le Champion	64	Le Septentrion	64
Le Rusé	60	Le S. Isidore	60
L'Amérique	60	Le S. Léandre	64
S. Pierre d'Alcantara	60		

59

FRIGATES.

L'Emeraude	32	Ste. Marie de la Cabezza	26
Le Lievre	26	Le S. Perpetue	26
L'Astrée	26	Ste. Marie Magdeleine	26
L'Industrie	20	La Ste. Marguerite	26
La Pallas	26	La Ste. Marthe	26
La Vénus	26	La Ste. Dorothée	26
La Junon	26	La Ste. Claire	26
La Ste. Catherine	26	La Solitude	24
La Ste. Rosalie	26	La Perle	22
La Ste. Barbe	26	La Dorade	22
La Ste. Gertrude	26	L'Aigle	24
La Ste. Therese	26	La Ste. Rose	20
Le Carme	26	Le Jupiter	18
Le Rosaire	26	La Ste. Agueda	26
La Ste. Lucie	26	La Ste. Cécile	26
L'Assomption	26	La Ste. Leocadie	24

42

Chébecs.

L'Andalous	30	Le Héron	30
Le Hardi	30	Le S. Antoine	26
Le Pilier	30	Le S. Sébastien	26
Le S. Narcisse	30	Le S. Louis	16
Le Dain	30	Le Nouveau Carme	12
Le Cayman	30	Le Lievre	30

12

Brigantines.

Le St. Jacques	16	Le S. Antoine	10
Le Hoop	10		

3

Bomb Vessels.

La Ste. Ursule	8	La Ste. Eulalie	8
La Ste. Casilde	8	La Ste. Rosalie	8

4

Packet Boats.

Le Volant	18	Le S. Francois de Paule	14
Le Mars	16	Le S. Laurent	14
Le Guarnizo	14	Le S. Christophe	16
Le S. Jean Népomucene	14		

7

Goaletes.

La Pastorizza	. . .	La Sta. en Gracia	. . .

2

Corvettes.

Dolores	8

1

Half Gallies.

La Brillante	3	La Conception	3
L'Hirondelle	3	Le S. Francois	3
Le S. Antoine	3	Le S. Charles	3
Le S. Joseph	3		

7

Hourques Fregatees.

Le Montserrat	12	La Notre Dame de Vegla	12
La Ste. Amélie	12	L'Anonciation	12
La Ste. Polonie	12	La Visitation	12
La Ste. Inés	12	La Présentation	12
La Ste. Florentine	12		

9

Hourques Réguliers.

L'Anonyme	18	Le S. Charles	18
La Bisarre	18	Le S. Joseph	18
L'Etrangere	18	Le S. Jean	18
La Ste. Anne	18	Le S. Antoine	18

8

RECAPITULATION.

Vess. 1st Rate, 7. 2d Rate 41. 3d Rate 11.	59	Frigates,	32
		Chébecs,	12
		Brigantines	3
Bomb vessels,	4	Packet Boats	7
Goaletes	2	Corvettes,	1
Half Gallies,	7	Hourques frégatées	9
Hourques réguliers	8		

Total 144

N. B. Those vessels constructed for 38 and 40 guns, are reduced to 12, the remainder being useless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28.

ON the 22d of last month, M. de Stachief, the Russian Envoy, was invited on the part of the Porte to repair to one of the kiochs of his Highness near the arsenal, and there had a conference with the Minister of Porte.

They delivered to him on this occasion the answer of the Grand Seignior to the ultimatum of the Empress his sovereign. As the Porte absolutely refuses to acknowledge Saphin Gueray in quality of Kan of the Crimea Tartars, especially also as the Russian troops have not evacuated that peninsula, and as Russia will not consent to recall her troops from the Crimea before the Kan Sahin Gueray be acknowledged by the Porte with the usual formalities, it is apparent that these oppofite opinions lately declared by the two courts, render a war inevitable; so that it is expected that hostilities will soon be commenced.

LONDON, *May* 4.

A vessel from the Isle of Man, arrived yesterday, brings an account of the Drake having two companies of soldiers on boatd that she was taken by a privateer, supposed to be the Ranger. She made a stout resistance, and in the engagement lost her bowsprit and fore top mast.

The account of the Drake being taken was also brought express from the shore of Belfast, on Friday night. The Drake sailed from Belfast on Friday morning, full of men.

May 9. It appears by the books at the War Office, that there are of the army in America, upwaras of 2900 men, of whom no account can be given: They are not among the killed, wounded or prisoners; therefore the conclusion must be, that they have deserted: They are chiefly foreign troops.

The Stag frigate, of 32 guns, sailed from Dublin, the 29th last, in search of the Ranger privateer.—*Neither this or any of the British cruizers, have been able to take the Ranger—She, with her prizes, were safe in Brest by the last accounts.*

The following is the exact loss on board the Drake and Ranger: Capt. Burden and his clerk, killed; Lieut. Dobbs, wounded; also two men killed and eighteen wounded, on board the Drake.

Captain of marines killed; also two men killed, and eighteen wounded, on board the privateer.

We are informed, that the surveyor at Larne had the above intelligence from three fishermen, who were on board the Ranger during the engagement; the Ranger having made signal for a pilot, six men put off to her in a boat, three of whom were kept. The Captain sent the other three on shore in the Drake's boat, after having given them 15 guineas as a recompense for the loss of their own boat. He also give them a piece of the Drake's main sail, which was very much shattered, desiring them to carry it to the Governor of Carrickfergus, and to tell him, that he had send it to make him a pair of trowsers.

May 10. Government at last confesses that the Americans are serious in their designs upon Canada this spring, under the command of the Marquis la Fayette, and *one* Arnold; but then they console themselves with the *hopes* of their being frustrated in their attempt. In this respect Administration are good Christians, for *hope never forsakes them.*

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 28.

"It is assured that the Russian Minister at Vienna, by order of the Empress his sovereign has declared to the Austrian ministry, that by virtue of a treaty of alliance concluded between her and the King of Prussia, her Imperial Majesty should send 36,000 of her troops to join the Prussian army, whenever the war breaks out between the courts of Vienna and Berlin. It is likewise said that the Empress Queen is endeavouring to prevail with the court of Versailles to make a powerful diversion in her favour in Westphalia, in case of a war wirh Prussia, but the success of such a negociation is much doubted."

Some time ago the Alarm being out on a cruize, sprung her main mast, and put into Cadiz. It was immediately rumoured, she was come in to set fire to the docks, stores, &c. (the same was said of the Monarque, Capt. Rowley, when she arrived there lately) and she was immediately surrounded by Spanish men of war, who very narrowly guarded her, till she went out.

A correspondent says, Mr. Pultency on Tuesday night in the House of Commons, very emphatically distinguished the unpardonable negligence of the Ministry. He said positively, that last Saturday se'nnight they received undoubted information of the sailing of the French fleet; that they called a Council upon it, but came to no determination; that a short time after they called another Council, and then sent an order to Portsmouth for certain ships to sail immediately; that when the order came there, the ships were not victualled; during all this time the wind was quite fair to put to sea; that on Saturday last (a week after receiving the intelligence) the wind changed and ever since has continued at South, so that no ships can sail.

Whitehaven, April 23. Late last night about thirty men from the Ranger, an American privateer, commanded by John Paul Jones, landed privately at this place, and proceeded to Nicholas Addison's public house on the Old Quay; they made very free with the liquors, and would not allow any of the family to stir out, after which a party went on board the Thomson, a coal loaden vessel, took the boys out of bed, and set her on fire. Immediately after the alarm was given, the fire engines were brought to the quay; and, by the vigour of people of all ranks, the fire was happily extinguished, without damaging any other vessel. Lighted matches had been thrown on board several other vessels, but had gone out without having the intended effect.

The privateer's people were armed with pistols and cutlasses, and retired to their boats about four o'clock, taking with them two boys, one from the Thomson and the other from the Saltham. They had on their first landing spiked up several of the cannon, in order to secure their retreat. A number of people flocking to the forts, some shots were fired at the boats, but without doing any execution. After the boats reached the privateer, she stood over to the Scotch side, and as large columns of smoke have been seen on the Scotch shore, this afternoon, it is feared she has done some mischief there.

Extract of a letter from Kircudbright, April 23, 12 *o'clock, noon.*

"This morning an American privateer appeared in this bay, and has plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk, within a mile of this place, of the silver plate, &c. Expresses have been sent with the above intelligence to Glasgow, London, Whitehaven, and Liverpool."

BOSTON, July 16.

In a prize lately arrived at New London, came passengers, Alexander Wright of South Carolina, son to the Governor of Georgia, Thomas Young and John Murray of Georgia, and Samuel Hake of New-York, all Refugees, returning with full expectation of the Commissioners accomplishing a happy union with Great Britain. It seems now they are taken and brought in, and that our Independence is near established on a firm basis, they manifest great friendship to our cause, and are very desirous of being reinstated in their former possessions, having great estates. We hear they are to be sent to their respective States for trial.

NEW-LONDON, July 17.

Mr. GREEN,

Please to insert the following disagreeable intelligence brought by Mr. Solomon Avery, this moment returned from Wyoming, on the Susquehannah river.

HE informs, that on or about the 26th of June last, a party of Tories and Indians made their appearance near the settlements at Wyoming, and after some days, in which time several skirmishes happened between the enemy and our people; and not being able to learn any thing of the number or force of the enemy, on Friday the 3d instant, Col. Butler with about 400 men went out and attacked the enemy, about one mile north of the Fort called Forty Fort, and supposed the enemy about equal in number, but after ae engagement of one or two hours, in which great slaughter had been made, our people found themselves surrounded on all sides; but fighting till all prospect of success was over, and most of Colonel Butler's men being killed, the residue endeavoured to make their escape; but when the informant came away there was but about 30 had returned of the 400 that went out. Two small forts up the river had surrendered before this action, and that night and the next day the inhabitants were making their escape naked through the wilderness, to the settlements below, leaving their effects behind—Women and children in the most forlorn condition that can be conceived. The informant conceives of about five thousand inhabitants, one half are killed and taken by the enemy prisoners, and the other half fleeing away naked and distressed. The informant says, that the party is supposed to consist of Tories chiefly. The inhabitants and militia in the back parts of the Jerseys and Pennsylvania are collecting to drive the enemy off the ground again. This party was commanded by one Butler, that has been acting a villainous part to the Northward.

I am your's, &c,

S. AVERY.

Norwich, July 15th, 1778.

FISH-KILL, July 23.

The French fleet off Sandy Hook, have taken 8 of the Cork provision ships; the remainder of said fleet it is probable will fall into the same trap, as they were hourly expected.

We learn that a number of the best pilots are gone on board the French fleet, likewise several gentlemen well acquainted with the coasts and harbours.

A large drove of cattle are sent to Shrewsbury, in order to supply the fleet at Sandy Hook.

We also learn by a deserter, that the Sound is blocked up—an English frigate having been out from New-York four days, was obliged to return back.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

IN CONGRESS, July 14, 1778.

RESOLVED, That a Treasurer of Loans be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sign Loan-Office Certificates, and Bills of Exchange for the payment of interest arising on such Certificates, which shall be struck by order of Congress; to deliver such Certificates and Bills of Exchange agreeably to the orders of the Board of Treasury; to receive such Bills of Credit as Congress shall, from time to time, order to be sunk and destroyed; and to perform such other services incident to his office, as may hereafter be ordered by Congress or the Board of Treasury.

JULY 27, 1778.

Congress proceeded to the election of a Treasurer of Loans, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON was elected.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By a veſſel that ſailed from CORK *the 23d of April, we have the following advices, viz.*

That Spain had acknowledged the independence of the States of America, and 'twas expected that Holland would do the ſame.

That a ſtrong ſquadron had ſailed from Toulon, it was thought with hoſtile intentions.

That a ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips had likewiſe ſailed, and it was given out they were to convoy their flota, which was ſaid would be immenſely rich.

That the French King's ſhips at Breſt and other ports of France were all ready to put to ſea, to the number of 36 ſail of the line and 40 frigates.

That the French had 70,000 troops encamped on their ſea coaſts, oppoſite England.

That the two 74 gun ſhips of France were carried into Portſmouth, and had beend emanded by the French Ambaſſador but refuſed, being deemed Americans, as they were full laden in their holds with goods for North America.

Lord Rockingham had made a very copious ſpeech in Parliament, recommending ſtrenuouſly that Great-Britain ſhould acknowledge the independence of the American States, and enter into a treaty of Amity and commerce with them.

It was expected that Lord Hillſborough would ſucceed Lord G. Germain in office.

That Lord Amherſt would come into Adminiſtration.

That Lord Chatham might if he choſe it ſucceed Lord Weymouth; there was a houſe taken and furniſhing for Lord Chatham, he being determined to attend buſineſs cloſely till our affairs were on a better footing.

That orders had gone out to General Howe to ſtrengthen General Carleton at Quebec, by a reinforcement of troops, to do the ſame at Rhode Iſland, the ſame at Halifax, and to proceed home with the remainder of the troops.

The Militia bill has paſſed in Ireland; and they expected their trade would be put on the ſame footing with that of England and Scotland.

To the Honorable SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the State of Pennſylvania.*

THOSE whoſe duty it is to puniſh or detect a crime, ſhould be equally careful to prevent the means by which that crime is to be effected or repeated, leſt a connivance at the means ſhould be conſtrued into an invitation of the offence. When once the impartiality of government is ſuſpected, its importance is loſt, and the hope of eſcaping becomes an encouragement to guilt.

A caſe has very lately happened which at preſent gives application to thoſe remarks. Governor JOHNSTONE, *one of the Britiſh Commiſſioners has made an offer of ten thouſand guineas to General Joſeph Reed a Member of Congreſs for this State, for the purpoſe of procuring his ſervices in aſſiſting the Britiſh Commiſſioners in the execution of the powers they derive from the King and Parliament of Great Britain.* The offer was made through the mediation of a Lady. The General, like an upright citizen, has publiſhed the affair, and as a gentleman, has concealed the Lady's name. By the former he is applaudable; in the latter excuſeable. But the matter is now out of his hands, and that concealment, which was politeneſs in an individual, is cenſureable in a public body.

I am one who have ſigned the aſſociation at the Coffee Houſe for the diſcovery of treaſonable practices. I conſider an offer to bribe a Member of Congreſs as a crime of the firſt magnitude. I aſk not whether the offer was made through the means of a man or woman. Bribery is of neither ſex; public juſtice knows no diſtinction of perſons; the moment it begins to diſcriminate it loſes its rank and aſſumes the contrary ſtile, We reaſon wrong when we put the perſon in the place of the offence and conſider the doer inſtead of the deed. Beſides which, mercy comes in character when it follows conviction, but that which preceeds it has the appearance of partiality or influence. Had we no laws we might complain; but if we execute them not we ought to be complained againſt.

Philadelphia, July 29th. C—— S——.

By his EXCELLENCY
CÆSAR RODNEY, ESQUIRE,
Preſident, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the Delaware State.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this State, did, on the 26th day of this inſtant, paſs an act prohibiting the inhabitants of ſaid State, or any perſon or perſons coming within the ſame, to export therefrom to any port or place, except *Pennſylvania, Jerſey, Maryland* and the Eaſtern Shore of *Virginia*, not being in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, any wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, or any other proviſions, except ſuch proviſions as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſtores only of any ſhips or veſſels of war or others trading to and from this State, before the fifteenth day of *November* next enſuing, under the penalty of forfeiting the whole value of the articles ſo exported. AND WHEREAS the General Aſſembly have impowered the Preſident to publiſh this prohibition by proclamation, and the ſame to revoke at his pleaſure; I DO THEREFORE enjion all the inhabitants of the Delaware State aforeſaid, and all perſons coming within the ſame, to take notice of the ſaid act, and pay ſtrict obedience thereto, until my pleaſure ſhall be further known therein.

GIVEN under my hand and the ſeal of the ſaid State, at Dover, the twenty ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy eight.

CÆSAR RODNEY.

By his EXCELLENCY's *Command,*
JAMES BOOTH, *Secretary,*

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling-houſe of Joſhua Moore, joiner, deceaſed, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, on Wedneſday the fifth of Auguſt next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL his Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, chairs, tables, deſks, drawers, looking glaſſes, &c. &c. &c. alſo ſome new Furniture.—Likewiſe all his Stuff, conſiſting of Mahogany and Walnut plank and boards, &c. &c.

N. B. The money to be paid at the delivery of the goods —The above-mentioned houſe is to be let.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

EDWARD MIDDLETON,
WILLIAM RIGDEN, } Executors.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

By the ſubſcriber, at May's Landing, at Great Egg-Harbour, on Monday the tenth of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred buſhels of beſt St. Ubes SALT, and one hundred and twelve tierces and thirty half tierces of new Carolina RICE; in behalf of the Proprietors.

THOMAS SINNICKSON,
July 28. THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the Phœnix, lately commanded by Robert Gilbert, burthen about ten tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

July 29, 1778. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE and well ſituated Plantation, in the Townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter County, five miles from Cheſter and ſixteen from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and twenty eight acres, old meaſure, whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn, ſtable, cow houſe, ſheep houſe, chair houſe, &c. a good tan yard; and a neat tenement for a tanner adjoining it, two good orchards, one a young orchard the ſecond year of bearing, containing a large number of the beſt graſted cherry trees, pair trees, peach trees, &c. The above plantation joins the Middle Preſbyterian Meeting houſe, and within three quarters of a mile of a mill. For terms of ſale apply to ALLAN MOORE, on the place, or WILLIAM SHUTE, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE brick Houſes, two ſtories high, with brick kitchens, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of George ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark; the lots about one hundred and thirty ſix feet deep; clear of groundrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or ſeparate, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Southwark, or NATHANIEL IRISH, in Carliſle.

WANTED to HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands Farming. Such a perſon, well recommended, may meet with employ by applying to SAMUEL MILES, near Spring-Mills, Philadelphia County.

Warwick, Bucks County, July 28, 1778.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing and carrying proviſions to the enemy, ſome time in March laſt, a man who called himſelf JOHN SHEA; had with him a ſorrel horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſome marketing, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he went off and never returned to look after them. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by apylying to

DANIEL CRAIG.

WAS taken out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, while in the country and the enemy in the city, a large SCALE BEAM, marked Hoffman and Cornman, maker's name Aquilla Jones. Whoever has the ſame is requeſted to inform the ſubſcriber, or the printer hereof, otherwiſe if found, the perſon or perſons ſhall be dealt with according to law.

JOHN CORNMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, at the place formerly Mr. Sturgeon's, two Horſes, one a bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, black mane and tail, with a ſtar in his forehead. The other about fourteen hands high; no mark particular. The owner or owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SLIGHOOF.

Burlington, July 29, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes ſending a quantity of BEER, as good as what is brewed at preſent, for 6l. per barrel, delivered at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf. Thoſe who chooſe to leave their names with Mr. WILLIAM FALCONER, in Market-ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley, may be ſupplied till the ſtock of grain is brewed up

WILLIAM INNES.

N. B. A Still containing 22 gallons, with Worm and Tub, for ſale. Enquire as above.

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, at Mr. SIMS's ſtore, next wharf below Mr. Hollingſworth's, a few hogſheads of Weſt-India rum, French brandy in kegs, Gin in caſes, whiſkey in barrels, and a few barrels of fine flour, all which he will ſell on the loweſt terms. ALEXANDER M'FADON.

WAS FOUND ſome weeks ago,

A REMNANT of LINEN. The owner, by applying to the Printer, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, well recommended, to take care of a child, and to ſew occaſionally. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the 11th inſtant, (July) two ſtray HORSES, both about ſix years old; the one a black and the other a bay. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber and paying charges.

DAVID M'CLURE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at Nice-Town, near Germantown, on the 18th inſt. (July) a bay Horſe, fifteen years old, and fifteen hands high, with two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JACOB BARKER.

Montgomery County, Maryland, July 7, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy named JOHN HILTON, about eighteen years old; had on a leather hat, coarſe ſhirt and long breeches. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward; and an additional reward of One Shilling per mile if brought home, all including what the law allows, paid by

HENRY GAITHER.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the paſture of Conrad Eſher, on Germantown road, an iron-grey horſe, with a white mane and tail, the mane hangs moſtly to the left ſide, paces and hand gallops, bruiſed with the collar, a ſaddle bruiſe on his back, and the left hind leg is rubbed by the geers; between ſix and ſeven years old, fifteen hands high; had on a pair of iron hopples, and branded on his left ſhoulder OVE. Whoever ſecures him, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet.

July 26 ANDREW MATTRON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl named MARY CANN, ſhort and thick, with brown hair and pretty round face, has loſt one tooth before, and wears a pretty large round roller, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, was born in Devonſhire and took ſhipping in Briſtol; 'tis thought ſhe is gone to the Valley Forge to nurſe the ſick at the Hoſpital; ſhe commonly wears a ſhort gown and lincey petticoat. Whoever takes up ſaid girl and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or confines her in gaol, ſhall have the above reward.

MARY NUTTLE.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, ſix doors above Third-ſtreet,

BROADCLOTHS,
Wiltons,
Sagathies,
8 4 Spaniſh baizes,
Coatings,
Flannels,
Chintzes, Calicoes, and printed muſlins,
Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
Cambricks, muſlins & lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Corded and other ſilks,
Silk laces,
Corduroys,
Oſnabrugs, Britannias,
A neat aſſortment of ſilk ribbands,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,
India ſtripes,
Strip'd and check'd cottons,
Camolets and figured callimancoes,
Checks and Holland ſtripes,
Buckram,
Threads,
Womens worſted ſhoes,
Drilling,
Tapes and bindings,
Mens and womens black gloves,
China-blue printed linens,
Corded worſted ſtuffs,
Knives and razors,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1778.

THE ſubſcribers are deſirous of contracting for a large quantity of Beer and Vinegar; alſo for a number of Pork Barrels, for the uſe of the army. Such perſons as chooſe to engage, by leaving their propoſals at their office in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, will, if reaſonable, meet with proper encouragement.

CHALONER AND WHITE,
A. Commiſſaries of Purchaſes.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on the 19th day of April laſt, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, four years old, a ſmall crooked ratch in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on her off buttock, and a long ſwitch tail; trots and hand-gallops. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

mountain, where at a diſtance he ſaw a flag, which as he advanced, retired, as if afraid, 20 or 30 rods; he following, was led into an ambuſh, and partly ſurrounded by the enemy, who ſuddenly roſe and fired upon them. Notwithſtanding the great diſproportion 1600 to 400, he and his men bravely ſtood and returned the fire for three quarters of an hour, with ſuch briſkneſs and reſolution, that the enemy began to give way and were upon the point of retiring—when one of Col. Zebulon Butler's men, either through treachery or cowardice, cried out that the Colonel ordered a retreat—This cauſed a ceſſation of their fire, threw them into confuſion and a total rout enſued. The greateſt part fled to the river, which they endeavoured to paſs, to Fort Wilkeſbury, the enemy purſued them with the fury of Devils, many were loſt or killed in the river, and no more then about 70, ſome of whom were wounded, eſcaped to Wilkeſbury.

Saturday morning, July 4. The enemy ſent 196 ſcalps into Fort Kingſton, which they inveſted on the land ſide, and kept up a continual fire upon it.

This evening Col. Zebulon Butler with his family quitted the fort and went down the river.

Col. Nathan Denniſon, went with a flag, to Exeter fort, to know of Col. John Butler what terms he would grant on a ſurrender. Butler anſwered, *the Hatchet*. Col. Denniſon returned to Fort Kingſton, which he defended till Sunday morning, when his men being nearly all killed or wounded, he could hold out no longer, and was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. The enemy took away ſome of the unhappy priſoners, and ſhutting up the reſt in the houſes, ſet fire to them, and they were all conſumed together. Theſe infernals then croſſed the river to Fort Wilkeſbury, which in a few minutes ſurrendered at diſcretion. About 70 of the men, who had liſted in the continental ſervice to defend the frontiers, they inhumanly butchered, with every circumſtance of horrid cruelty; and then ſhutting up the reſt, with the women and children, in the houſes, they ſet fire to them, and they all periſhed together in the flames.

After burning all the buildings in the fort, they proceeded to the deſtruction of every building and improvement (except what belonged to ſome tories) that came within their reach, on all theſe flouriſhing ſettlements, which they have rendered a ſcene of deſolation and horror, almoſt beyond deſcription, parallel, or credibility; and were not the facts atteſted by numbers of the unhappy ſufferers, from different quarters of the ſettlement, and unconnected with each other, it would be impoſſible to believe that human nature could be capable of ſuch prodigious enormity.

When theſe miſcreants had deſtroyed the other improvements, they proceeded to deſtroy the crops on the ground, letting in the cattle and horſes, to the corn, and cutting up as much as they could or what was left. Great numbers of the cattle they ſhot and deſtroyed; and cutting out the tongues of many others, left them to periſh in miſery.

The courſe of theſe truly diabolical proceedings, was marked by many particular acts of diſtinguiſhed enormity, among which were the following, viz.

The Captains James Bedlock, Robert Durgee, and Samuel Ranſon, being made priſoners by the enemy. They ſtripped Capt. Bedlock, tied him to a tree, and ſtuck him full of ſharp ſplinters of pine knots, then pileing a heap of pine knots round him, they ſet all on fire, put Durgee and Ranſon into the fire, and held them down with pitch forks.

Thomas Hill (whoſe father was killed by the Indians, laſt Indian war) with his own hands killed his own mother, his father in law, his ſiſters and their families.

Partial Terry, the ſon of a man who bore a very reſpectable character, had ſeveral times ſent his father word, that he hoped to waſh his hands in his heart's blood. Agreeable to ſuch a horrid declaration, the monſter, with his own hand murdered his father, mother, brothers and ſiſters, ſtripped off their ſcalps, and cut off his father's head.

Col. Denniſon was ſeen ſurrounded by the enemy, and was doubtleſs murdered. Col. Zebulon Butler is ſuppoſed to be the only officer who eſcaped.

It is ſaid he had ſeveral times written letters to the Congreſs and General Waſhington, acquainting them with the danger the ſettlement was in, and requeſting aſſiſtance; but that he received no anſwer, except that *he had no cauſe to fear, ſince the Indians were all for peace, and quite averſe to war*. However he lately received a letter from Capt. Spaulding, acquainting him that neither the Congreſs nor General Waſhington had received any of his letters, which had been intercepted by the Pennſylvania Tories, who in all probability acted in concert with theſe execrable miſcreants, againſt Wyoming. It is reported that theſe wretches, after compleating their horrid buſineſs at Wyoming, are going or gone to Cherry Valley, and the parts adjacent.

We hear that a party of infernals of the like kind, have within this week or two, infeſted the parts about Leghawegh, near Rocheſter, on the Miniſink road to Philadelphia, where a party of them, about 40 in number, have plundered and burnt ſeveral houſes, abuſed ſome people and carried off three men—It is hoped ſpeedy and effectual meaſures will be taken to puniſh and extirpate theſe monſters in human ſhape, from the face of the earth.

The diſtreſſes of the ſurviving inhabitants of that late flouriſhing ſettlement, are by their preſent circumſtances, rendered ſuch ſtriking objects of charity, that withholding relief from them, by thoſe who are able to afford it, argues a criminal obduracy, which deſerves, and may be puniſhed by diſtreſſes of a ſimilar kind.

We are told that of the 1000 men in the Continental army, who went from that ſettlement, their number is by ſickneſs and the cruel uſage of the priſoners by the enemy, reduced to 400, who have now to lament the loſs of their property, wives, children, and all that was dear to them in life! The helpleſs fugitives from the place, eſcaped with little more than their lives, they could bring nothing with them—hardly clothes to cover them, and nothing to eat, many were two or three days without ſuſtenance, and ſeveral pregnant women were delivered alone in the woods. This it is hoped will be the concluding ſcene of the tragedy acted by the Britiſh tyrant and his murderous diabolical emiſſaries, in a part of his late kingdom, which he has juſtly forfeited, and which is now forever departed from him.

A ſmall quantity of excellent old

C O F F E E,

TO BE SOLD BY

WOODDROP SIMS,

At Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling-houſe of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, deceaſed, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſale to begin on the fifth day of Auguſt, being the fourth day of the week, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold,)

THE remaining part of his ſtock in trade, conſiſting chiefly of manufactured pewter, tin, copper, braſs and iron wares, amongſt which are, diſhes, plates, tankards, mugs, tea pots, meaſures, candle moulds, black jacks, tea caniſters, funnels, tea kettles, coffee pots, ſauce pans, chafing diſhes, candleſticks, braſs cocks, gimblets, augers, buckles, ſnuffers, ſnuff boxes, ſcale beams; alſo bar and ſheet lead, iron wire, rivets, tacks, a variety of tin plate workers Tools, and a few pieces of Holland and Britannias, with ſundry other Dry Goods.

Baltimore, July 6, 1778.

On SATURDAY, the firſt of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the Coffee-Houſe, the ſouth weſt corner of Market and South-ſtreets,

THE lot, houſe and wharves, ſituated on Fell's Point, late the property of Captain George Patten, deceaſed; the houſe is large, ſtrong and ſecure, the lower floors fit for the reception of grain, flour or tobacco; one of the wharves lately framed and filled, and much accuſtomed for veſſels to load, unload and heave down at, the other wharf principally uſed as a lumber yard, for which purpoſe it is very convenient: The ſituation and advantages of this very valuable lot is ſo well known, that a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary; the whole ſubject to a ſmall yearly ground-rent. Twelve months credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with intereſt and ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and a good title made to the premiſes, by

NATHANIEL SMITH,]
6 w. DAVID STEWART,] Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

At public vendue, on Wedneſday, the fifth of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Franklin Park, in Wellenborough Townſhip, on Ancocus Creek, near Burlington,

A VALUABLE ſtock of CATTLE, conſiſting of milch cows, oxen, ſteers, heifers, &c. likewiſe mares, colts and ſheep.

N. B. A handſome four-wheel Carriage, upon ſteel ſprings, to be diſpoſed of the ſame day.

BALDWIN WAKE.

Norrington, July 24, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Townſhips of Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Blockly and Kingſeſſing, that an APPEAL will be held at the houſe of William Stadleman, in Blockly Townſhip, for the fourth and fifth Claſſes of Militia, on the 31ſt day of July inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

2 w. SAMUEL DEWEES, Sub Lieutenant.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons, on the night of the 7th inſt. (July) a two year old brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a long tail, a trotter, ſhod all round, and branded IM on the near ſhoulder. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. ROBERT TOMKINS.

TWO YOUNG MEN, who have been brought up to the Hair-dreſſing buſineſs, would be glad of living with any Gentlemen as Valets: They can write a tolerable good hand and underſtand ſomething of accounts, and for ſobriety and honeſty can be well recommended. Any Gentlemen who may want ſuch perſons may hear of them by applying to the Printer.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil County, Maryland, has erected a STAGE-WAGGON, to go twice a week from thence to Philadelphia, leaving the Head of Elk on Mondays and Fridays, and the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, returning by way of Chriſtiana Bridge, Newport, Wilmington and Cheſter: He will carry paſſengers and light goods at as reaſonable rates as he can afford. Poſt-riders from the different parts of the country below the Head of Elk may be ſupplied with the Philadelphia public papers, the Tueſdays paper on Wedneſday, and the Saturdays paper on Sunday; and all commands that he may be favoured with he will endeavour to fulfil with care and fidelity.—As this buſineſs muſt be of particular advantage to the Public, he is in hopes of meeting with proper encouragement; and he will make it his ſtudy to give all the ſatisfaction in his buſineſs that he is capable of. HENRY ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

ALL perſons whom it may concern are deſired to take notice, that JOHN HOLKER, Eſquire, is commiſſioned Agent for the Marine of France, by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States of North-America.

By order of the Marine Committee of Congreſs,
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

CAME to the place of Mrs. TURNER, near the Three-mile Stone on the Ridge Road, the 10th of June laſt, a red COW, with a white face and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE URPENGST, living at ſaid place.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to dye as formerly, ſilks, cloths, ſtuffs, jeans, and all kinds of cotton cloth, thread, yarn and worſted dyed blue, &c. Mens cloaths cleaned, ſcarlet cloaths re-dyed and ſtains taken out; the whole done with expedition and care. Work taken in at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and at his dye-houſe in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Commiſſions from the country ſpeedily executed.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a black HORSE, fifteen years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, and is branded on the near ſide A. Z. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

DILMAN ZEIGLER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a dark brown HORSE, five years old, fifteen and a half hands high, a ſore in his face, was ſhod before, paces and trots ſome. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GODSHALK GODSHALK.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Widow Niles's place, near the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the 9th inſt. (July) a black MARE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high; branded on the buttock PN, has a blemiſh in one eye, and a ſtar on her forehead; trots and gallops. Whoever brings her to NICHOLAS KYZER, living on ſaid place, ſhall have the above reward.

TO BE SOLD BY

JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, Philadelphia,

SPIRITS or oil of turpentine, wholeſale and retail; white roſin; brown roſin; alſo a ſmall quantity of ground ginger.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living near New-London Croſs Roads, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania,

A STRONG active Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, has had the ſmall-pox; he can plow, ſow, mow and cradle, and do all ſorts of farming work; he will not drink ſpirituous liquors, and is ſold for no fault but a pert tongue. JOB RUSTON.

ONE pair of kitchen and two pair of chamber AND-IRONS, were found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet. The owner, upon proof of property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have them again.

PETER CHEVALIER.

ANTHONY VITALY,

TAKES this method to inform his cuſtomers, That he has removed from Market-ſtreet, to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Segars, Maccouba Snuff, &c. from Martinique. He hopes that his former obliging cuſtomers will continue their favours as heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.